

New Federal School Edict Bristles with Commands

Although aimed primarily at the South, this harsh document shows to all what dependency on federal aid really means

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

A few days ago, the U.S. Office of Education issued a bristling document entitled, "Revised Statement of Policies for School Desegregation Plans Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

In one sense, this arrogant edict is of interest only in the South, where dual school systems persist in many areas; yet in a larger sense, these formidable rules and regulations carry an ominous meaning for the country as a whole. Every locality in the nation is learning what it means to become dependent upon federal aid, and every locality may learn from this statement what is meant by federal control. This is how the cold wind blows.

Title VI of the 1964 act is not long. It opens with Section 601, establishing a basic policy to which no reasonable man could object: "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Splendid! And it may be noted in passing that Section 601 is properly phrased in the negative. It does not tell the localities what they must do, but what they must not do.

Under Section 602 of the act, federal agencies are directed to issue appropriate rules and regulations to carry out Section 601. The law provides an orderly process of hearings before federal aid may be suspended by reason of failure to comply with such rules. Section 603 provides for judicial review of any order cutting off funds. And Section 604, to which further reference will be made in a moment, says that nothing in Title VI shall be construed to authorize action by any federal agency "with respect to any employment practice of any employer . . . except where a primary objective of the federal financial assistance is to provide employment."

In April 1965 the Office of Education issued its first set of rules dealing with desegregation of public schools as a condition for receiving continued federal aid. These regulations consisted of

five loosely printed pages. Local school officials were told that "steps shall be taken" to eliminate segregated teaching staffs, that certain notices had to be sent to pupils under any plan of freedom of choice, and that certain reports had to be filed in Washington.

The tone of these initial regulations was firm, but the provisions left something to the judgment of local officials. "Precise, up-to-the-minute statistics are not required. The material furnished should be what fair-minded school officials believe to be true and what reasonable men would think necessary. . . ."

In the revised regulations just issued, this tone is abandoned. Here is no mention of "fair-minded school officials" or "reasonable men." The regulations have swollen to 10 closely printed pages. The tone is harsh, peremptory, commanding. The mere "notices" of last year have become letters that must be distributed by first-class mail. "All these letters must be mailed on the same day. Each letter must be accompanied by a notice, in a form prescribed by the commissioner. . . ."

The imperative "must" appears 92 times. To be eligible for continued federal aid, a school system must act. Its plans must meet the commissioner's requirements. School officials must assure, comply, submit, report, provide, furnish and arrange. Despite the commandment of Section 604 of the act, local school systems must employ their teachers in certain prescribed ways and must demonstrate "significant progress" in desegregating staffs.

School officials must encourage community support of their plans. They must furnish full information to newspapers and to radio and TV stations. "Publication as a legal notice is not sufficient." Attendance zones must conform to the commissioner's requirements. Certain maps must be provided. Records must be retained.

Under the new regulations, the authority of parents is to be diminished. "A student may exercise his own choices



Harold Howe, new U. S. commissioner of education, confers with President Johnson upon his appointment. The new regulations on education came from Howe's office.

of schools if he is exercising a choice for the ninth or higher grade, or has reached the age of 15." The "choice period" is elaborately defined. The commissioner will "scrutinize with special care" the operation of any plan of free choice.

If the 1965-66 school year saw 8 or 9 per cent of a locality's Negro children transferring to white schools, the commissioner will expect "at least twice that percentage" for 1966-67. If only 4 or 5 per cent were so transferred in the current school year, the commissioner will expect to see the number "at least triple" in the coming year.

It is impossible, in a short sum-

mary, adequately to convey the autocratic spirit of these regulations—the forms, the notices, the reports, the assurances, the compliances, the deadlines, the infinite commandments. And underlying the whole statement is the explicit threat: Obey, or give up the federal money.

The prevailing mood of the country, one comprehends, is that the South deserves what the South is getting. So be it. But public officials far from Dixie, not concerned with schools, owe it to themselves to read these regulations. The school bell tolls for them, too.

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URGENT

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House Restoration Project
(Only Conservatives Need Apply)

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HUMAN EVENTS

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Dedicated Associate James L. Wick (1897-1964)

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Introduction

Practical Politics: Who, Me?

Who, me? Yes, you—the frustrated citizen sitting in impotent anger while your government speaks, votes and spends with what you consider reckless disregard for bed-rock principles. How do you reduce the frustration, eliminate the impotence and return the country to a constitutionally structured republic?

To put it quite simply, you stop sitting.

Conservatives have always been good talkers, but in 1964 they began to put their words into action. The Goldwater campaign, even though it was not successful, helped to introduce thousands of conservatives to direct political action. The congressional elections this year provide an excellent opportunity to use the experience gained in 1964 and to get more conservatives working in the precincts.

There is much for everyone to do.

You old-timers with years of invaluable experience in business and human understanding—forget about what "can't be done" and start giving your fellow conservatives the value of your knowledge. Help them with the contacts you've built up over the years, the practice you've had in meeting a budget and the background you have on important issues that younger people can't be expected to have.

You businessmen and women, laboring 12 and 14 hours a day—the only way to protect free enterprise from further erosion is to elect congressmen and senators who appreciate the hard work you put into making every dollar you have to hand over to the government in taxes. Your organizational ability and know-how is priceless. Don't hoard it!

You housewives—you know what government-created inflation is doing to the prices you have to pay to feed and clothe your family. In your various activities—clubs, parties, charity work—you can be salesmen, constantly prodding, asking questions, winning converts.

You teen-agers—with your energy and enthusiasm you have the drive and spirit to undertake work that would exhaust the healthiest adults.

All of you, once you decide to stand up and *do something*, can be of critical

importance in electing conservatives this fall.

The first point to remember is that elections are not won in the last few hectic weeks of a campaign. Offering your services to your local party organization four or six weeks before the elections may result in a harried rebuff by party regulars, leaving you angry and bewildered at their lack of appreciation for your services.

The time to start is now, the place is your neighborhood.

Over 125 years ago, Abraham Lincoln pointed out to his Whig associates in Illinois the importance of paying close attention to "small districts"—the precincts of his day.

In a letter preparing for the presidential campaign of 1840, Lincoln wrote:

"The whole state must be so well organized that every Whig can be brought to the polls, so divide the county into small districts and appoint in each a committee.

"Make a perfect list of the voters and ascertain with certainty for whom they will vote. . . . Keep a constant watch on the doubtful voters and have them talked to by those in whom they have the most confidence. . . .

"On election days see that every Whig is brought to the polls."

Lincoln's advice is still valid today. Precinct work boils down to just two steps: First, finding out who the people are who think the same way you do; second, getting all of them registered and to the polls on election day.

Your first move is to get your team together. Find out for sure how many of your friends will back up their words with action.

Avoid chiefs in your search for Indians. This means finding a group of devoted persons willing to work and keep working until your common objectives are accomplished. Your initial group may not be large, but never doubt its potential effectiveness.

Next week's installment will discuss "Your First Meeting" and will provide a "Checklist for Planning Effective Meetings."

Bibliography of Source Material

The article above is the first in a series on practical politics which will appear each week in *Human Events*. In compiling these articles, *Human Events* has borrowed freely from the experts.

A bibliography of our sources is listed below. This is highly recommended reading for those who want to go deeper into the subject of political action.

Action Course in Practical Politics. Business Relations Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. \$3.

The GOP Leaders' Manual. Editors Press, 6041 33rd Ave., Hyattsville, Md. 1 to 24 copies, 30 cents apiece.

How to Win. AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO Building, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. \$5.

'66 Campaign Handbook. Democratic National Committee, 1720 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 50 cents.

Precinct Action Course. (Two volumes: Handbook and Leader's Manual) Civil Affairs Associates, Inc., 2612 P St. N.W., Washington 7, D.C.

The Businessman's Guide to Practical Politics, by J.J. Wuerthner Jr. Henry Regnery Co., 64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill. \$3.75.

Mission '66 (Two booklets) Young Americans for Freedom Political Action Committee, 1221 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. \$5 a set.

Government Is Your Business, by James Keller, Permabooks Division, Doubleday and Co., Garden City, N.Y. 35 cents.

(The following, while not "how-to-do-it" books, are of extraordinary value for all who would understand the stratagems and tactical maneuverings in our elective system.)

Twenty-Seven Masters of Politics in a Personal Perspective, by Raymond Moley. Published for *Newsweek* by Funk and Wagnalls Co., N.Y. \$3.50.

Politics in the Empire State, by Warren Moscow. Alfred Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. \$3.

Tom's Town, by William Reddig. J.J. Lippincott, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa. \$4.

'Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty' Plans Washington Meeting

At an April 13 convention of Walter Reuther's radical group hundreds of delegates plan to lobby for greater participation of the poor and more government-created jobs

From the Allen-Scott Report

Just about everyone holds conventions in Washington, D.C., and now the organized poor are going to have a whirl at it.

The Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, a civil-rights-oriented organization bankrolled (reportedly to the tune of \$1 million) by the United Auto Workers and headed by the latter's president, Walter Reuther, is preparing to stage a convention in Washington, April 13-14. Dr. Martin Luther King is chairman of the Crusade's Commission on Public Information and Education.

Some 300 to 500 delegates from Harlem, Chicago, Watts, the Mississippi delta area and other troubled centers are slated to attend. All their expenses, including rooms in a well-known downtown hotel, will be paid by the crusade.

Purpose of the affair is to exert pressure on Congress and Administration officials for two demands:

- Greater participation of the poor on local anti-poverty boards, councils and other agencies.

- Increased emphasis on projects designed to provide immediate jobs rather than "social experiments," such as legal aid, consumer education, etc.

Also under consideration by crusade planners is taking a vigorous stand against President Johnson's Viet Nam policy. Reputed reason for such a critical declaration is the contention that the economic and social welfare of the poor "is being sacrificed to meet the soaring costs of the conflict."

A "march" on the Capitol or the White House or both may conclude the two-day powwow.

That is still undecided. It probably will depend on how much press, radio and TV attention the other activities of the convention attract. They will consist of group meetings with congressional leaders and anti-poverty and other federal officials, and carefully rehearsed and staged "story" demonstrations in the convention hall.

These "stories" will deal with pressing problems and proposed solutions in particular areas.

There also are intimations that crusade officials already are looking beyond the April 13-14 convention.

They are guardedly talking about following it up with sit-ins and mass picketing by throngs of women, children and old people brought to Washington by buses from around the country.

This so-called Mississippi technique was used by the crusade last month to lobby for a stalled Headstart project in that state.

Several weeks after the crusade brought 48 Negro pre-school children and teachers to the capital, where they staged a demonstration in a congressional hearing room, called on various officials and engaged in other well-publicized activities, anti-poverty authorities announced a \$5.6-million grant for the Headstart project.

Still another significant objective is indicated by Richard Boone, crusade executive director.

"This convention will enable representatives of the poor from all over the country to get to know each other so they can put their problems in a common voice," he pointed out. "Once they have done that, they can better focus and direct their voice where it will do the most good. They will be able to put some tough questions to people in Washington; questions like whether anti-poverty dollars will go to



Crusade chief Walter Reuther (left) and Martin Luther King may have the participants stage a "march" on Capitol Hill after the April conference.

the poor or continue to wind up with the middle man."

There are indications that both in Congress and Administration quarters steps are under way to take the sting out of the convention's demands.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), controversial chairman of the Education and Labor Committee that is considering the new anti-poverty bill, is avowing himself as heartily in favor of the crusade's two basic proposals, particularly creating more jobs.

"We're going to place the emphasis on job creation and on-the-job training. Many of the cultural and social frills are going to be cut out. They are all right, but people need bread in their stomachs before they need culture for their souls."

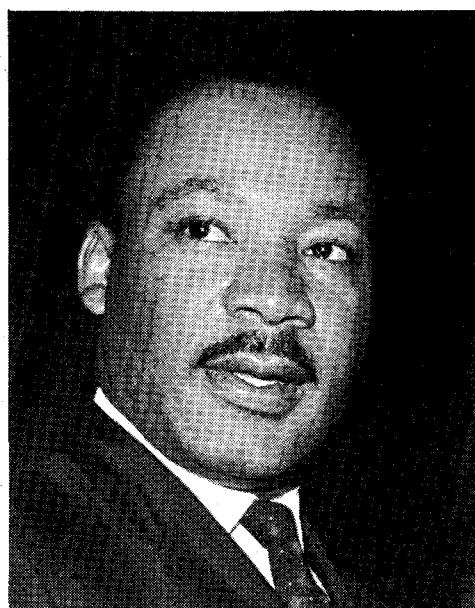
Republican committeemen, spearheaded by Representatives Albert Quie (Minn.) and Charles Goodell (N.Y.), strongly favor expanding job training programs. They also want to shift administrative control of these projects from the Office of Economic Opportunity, headed by Sargent Shriver, to the Labor Department. They contend the latter has more experience and know-how to handle this.

Other members of Congress are formulating a provision they will seek to write into the anti-poverty measure spelling out exactly what is meant by "maximum feasible participation" of the poor in local policy agencies. No such guidelines now exist, and such participation ranges from zero to 80 and 90 per cent.

In the Office of Economic Opportunity Director Shriver's assistants also are formulating proposals aimed at creating more jobs. Three particularly are favored, as follows:

Job Shops: This program would set up shops in impoverished neighborhoods where men and women would be hired for training and work on jobs subcontracted from firms in the area. Minimum or slightly above minimum wages would be paid the trainee employees. Cost to the government is estimated at around \$600 per participant. Anti-poverty authorities view job shops as a potentially effective antidote to juvenile gangs.

Employment Enterprises: Local anti-poverty organizations would set up enterprises to provide a wide variety of needed services, such as household and apartment cleaning, minor repairing, small remodeling and maintenance, lawn and garden upkeep. Unemployed would be trained for such work, and after they have established an employed status,



community services.

Small Industrial Developments: Under this proposal, industries would be set up to take advantage of available skills in a particular area. Cited as an example is jewelry and ornament making by Indians in Southwestern states. Weaving, pottery and wood carving in Kentucky, Georgia, West Virginia and other states are pointed out as other illustrations. No costs have yet been estimated, but it is indicated that as much as \$200,000 might be usefully put into a particular project.

Opinion is general on Capitol Hill that the \$1.5-billion anti-poverty program will be renewed.

There is divided view on whether this year's funds will be increased or decreased. The outlook on that is conjectural, and will considerably depend on the state of the national economy when Congress gets around to acting on this measure.

Also likely to play an important role in the outcome is this year's congressional election.

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\$1,287 in Tax Money Per Pupil

Costly Federal 'Sales Course'

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

It is almost impossible to put a sizable sum of money into almost anything without having some noticeable result, often one that can be called "progress." But the big question is whether the money is properly spent and whether the amount is commensurate with the program.

This is especially something to be looked at when tax money is involved.

It was revealed recently that the federal government has approved an appropriation of \$25,753 for a special course at the Clara Carpenter Center for Continuing Education here in Chattanooga. The money will finance a "sales course" of 18 weeks. Even though there is question about the propriety of the federal government's involvement in such programs, this might be said to be constructive since participants may graduate with better opportunity to earn a better living.

But how many are to be accommodated by this \$25,753? The answer: 20. Yes, that's right, the \$25,753 is to give an 18-week course to only 20 people. That's \$1,287.65 per pupil for 18 weeks.

The county school system spends only \$330 per pupil for a 36-week high school course. City high schools spend \$400 per pupil. The private prep schools here charge from \$650 to \$700 for a 36-week course. And you can go to the University of Chattanooga for 36 weeks for \$750.

But an 18-week sales course at Clara Carpenter under the federal program costs \$1,287.65.

Doesn't it appear something is badly wrong with the cost of this sort of thing? And this is no isolated example. The federal kindergarten program called Headstart will cost \$385 per child for 26 weeks in the city, and \$587 per child for 26 weeks in the county.

Isn't it odd that these relatively simple "federal aid" programs cost more than a college course?

It's your tax money that's being spent, not just here but throughout the nation.

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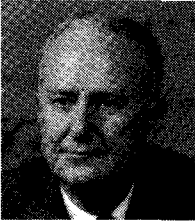
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• The State Department's new top information officer, Dixon Donnelley, doesn't seem likely to help close the "credibility gap" which marks the Johnson Administration. Undergoing questioning by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Donnelley responded with what seemed to be less than candid answers. Asked if he agreed with Arthur Sylvester's statement that the government has a right to lie, if necessary, Donnelley said he never recalled Sylvester ever having made such a statement. If he did hear about it, noted one observer, he was either lying or lacked the capability to be an information officer. On top of that, Donnelley didn't assure the Committee members he wouldn't lie. He said only that "This is something I would try to avoid" (emphasis added).



SYLVESTER

• Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis, a Democrat, apparently can't learn from experience. The supposedly "conservative" Willis was all up in arms about the Office of Education when it temporarily cut off \$30 million in federal funds to Chicago last year without even specifying the charges as required by law. It had been thought that Willis had finally learned that federal aid brings bumbling federal controls (see front page). But last week Willis was back in Washington passing a tin cup for Chicago's schools and cheering the fact that the government was embarking upon "one of the most extensive and ambitious federal programs in the history of education." Maybe, some Chicagoans are saying, the radicals are right when they suggest that Willis be dumped.

• House Republican leader Gerald Ford predicts the GOP will pick up as many as 40 seats in the November elections. This feeling is shared, privately, by top Democratic strategists. Columnist William S. White, an intimate of Lyndon Johnson, wrote recently, "Significant Democratic losses in the November congressional elections are now accepted as a practical certainty by all competent analysts." Pollster Lou Harris, for example, says, "The wide lead the Democrats have been holding for the 1966 elections has begun to dwindle substantially. There is little doubt that the major causes of the decline have been voter unrest over rises in the cost of living and frustrations over the American war effort in Viet Nam."



FORD

• At the annual Gridiron Club dinner in Washington last week, reporters put on a skit poking fun at leading "pols," saving some of their most savage sarcasm for Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.), one of the leading appeasers in Congress. A pseudo-Fulbright came on the stage singing some new lyrics to Cole Porter's "Love for Sale," among them these lines: "Dove for sale/Who will buy?/Who's prepared to give my line a try?/Who agrees it would be nice/To have peace at any price?"

• More than 400 "reform" Democrats in New York gave wild applause last week to a speech by former Kennedy ghost writer Theodore Sorensen, who launched an attack on Johnson's Southeast Asia policy. Sorensen, a conscientious objector during the Korean War, began his talk declaring, "I no longer speak for the White House, and the White House no longer speaks for me." Sorensen is considering running as a Democrat for the 17th Congressional District now held by Theodore Kupferman, a Republican of the Lindsay stripe.



SORENSEN

• Harlem's Black Arts Repertory Theater, which once received federal anti-poverty funds and produced LeRoi Jones' black racist plays, was raided last week by New York City police. Officers found quantities of narcotics and weapons in the basement, which also housed a rifle range.

The IPR Alumni

As the Fulbright hearings are demonstrating, the relentless campaign to recognize Red China, or in the euphemism of the day, "bring it out of isolation," continues. But as the crusade goes on, another stark fact is becoming evident: that those who are trying to rally the country behind a policy of pampering Red China are those very people who steered America wrong about the Red Chinese in the 1940s and 1950s.



Indeed, the most fervent supporters of abandoning our non-recognition policy are those who were closely linked with the now-discredited Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). Surprisingly enough, their words on how to deal with China are being hailed by the press today, in spite of the fact that many of these experts were proved abysmally wrong about Red China a decade or so ago.

For those who may not remember, the IPR was this country's most influential "educational" organization on Chinese affairs during and after World War II. Under its auspices, hundreds of articles were written savagely attacking Chiang Kai-shek's regime in China and favorably boosting the Chinese Reds. By no means was everyone connected with the IPR a "pro-Communist." But a unanimous report filed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) in 1952 found the "IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies toward Communist objectives." The report declared that IPR staff members and those close to them were in influential government positions.

SISS also discovered that "members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled the IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist."

Yet the IPR veterans are still flourishing, both within the government and without. What's worse, they are busily at work trying to soften American opposition toward isolating China. Here is just a partial list of influential policy and opinion makers who once worked closely with the IPR and are now calling the tune on America's China policy:

• Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Rusk was a member of the American Council of the IPR and actively supported an IPR request for a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation as late as 1950. Rusk once compared the Chinese Communists to Americans in the Revolutionary War; supported the policy of firing MacArthur during the Korean War; and was opposed to bombing the Red Chinese privileged sanctuaries in the Korean War—just as he is opposed to bombing North Vietnamese sanctuaries now. Rusk recently relaxed immigration policies in the State Department to permit scholars to visit Red China.

• Robert W. Barnett. Barnett is deputy assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern economic affairs. He is a brother to A. Doak Barnett, who recently told the Fulbright hearings he was for ending China's isolation and bringing it into the United Nations. Robert Barnett was secretary to the Washington IPR and affiliated with *Amerasia*, a publication run by IPR officials. During the 1940s, Barnett, according to SISS, took a "pro-Communist" position in regard to China.

• Edwin O. Reischauer. America's current ambassador to Japan, Reischauer contributed to IPR publications and was identified as a member of the institute by William L. Holland, IPR's former executive vice chairman. Reischauer has in the past come out for recognition of Red China and has suggested building up Red China economically to make it strong enough to break away from Soviet Russia.

• John K. Emmerson. Emmerson, who worked closely with the IPR crew, is Reischauer's No. 2 man in Tokyo. In his 1958 memoirs, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer made this comment about Emmerson and certain IPR members who were on Wedemeyer's staff in the Far East in the 1940s: "Their sympathy for the Chinese Communists is obvious in their reports and in their recommendations that we back the Communists instead of the Nationalist government."

• John K. Fairbank. Just two weeks ago, Fairbank, a Harvard professor, was called up by Fulbright to give his opinions on Red China. Predictably, Fairbank talked of bringing China into the United Nations and all international conferences. Fairbank claimed that the free world really shouldn't take seriously the statements of Marshall Lin Piao, the Chinese Defense Minister who talks of strangling the world's advanced countries by overtaking the underdeveloped countries. Fairbank played a key role in the IPR in the 1940s and promoted information highly favorable to the Chinese Communists. The Internal Security hearings on Fairbank reveal he was receptive toward material pushing the line that the Chinese Communists were agrarian reformers.

• A. T. Steele. The IPR endorsed the anti-Chiang articles he wrote as an Asian correspondent and considered him an ally. Steele endorsed *Solution in Asia*, a book which called for Chiang to take Communists into his government. *Solution in Asia* was written by Owen Lattimore, another central IPR figure. Steele has just conducted a survey called *The American People and China* published by McGraw-Hill in which he labels our non-recognition policy "shopworn." Apparently oblivious to Communist China's statements and actions, he worries that Americans are "disposed to believe the worst of Communist China. . . ." The American government, he insists, "would benefit from a full-scale review of a policy which has, with the passage of time, become a little shopworn."

Other "Old China Hands" connected with the IPR are also getting their ideas favorably discussed by the press. In the past few weeks, John Stewart Service and Oliver Edmund Clubb, both of whom hung about with the IPR crowd, have been featured on the National Broadcasting Co. as China experts.

Not only are the old IPRers gaining ascendancy, however, the Administration seems more and more amenable to the IPR viewpoint.

"President Johnson," reported Bernard Gwertzman for the Washington *Evening Star*, "is pleased so far with the results of the China hearings being held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—even though both of last week's witnesses called for Red China's admission to the United Nations."

Johnson feels the hearings are giving him a chance to make closer contacts with the regime in Peking. In a "Meet the Press" television interview last week, Vice President Hubert Humphrey took note of the Administration's decision to permit scholars and writers to travel to China. "This is the beginning," he said. "It could be the beginning of a much better relationship."

We do need expert advice on how to deal with China, but why, it is asked, should the Administration take its cue from IPR alumni?

Immigration Slowdown

The new immigration law passed by the Congress last year is apparently having a far less "liberal effect" than some of its super-liberal supporters believed. While the new immigration act eliminated the highly useful national origins quota—a system that always grated against the liberals—the controls put in the new law are actually tightening up on the flow of immigrants into this country, particularly on the flow of unskilled workers.

House liberals, in fact, are so upset with the new law they are already launching a campaign to amend or abolish the controls put in the act. Reps. Henry Helstoski (D.-N.J.), Edward Boland (D.-Mass.) and Silvio Conte (R.-Mass.) have introduced legislation to knock down some of the barriers erected last year so that immigrants from all Communist countries will find it easier to come into the United States.

Reps. Frank Annunzio (D.-Ill.) and Rodney Love (D.-Ohio) are supporting measures to take the heart out of the main labor control provision put into the law.

The central aim of all these measures is to amend or abolish Section 212(a) (14), the new and all-important immigration provision which protects the American laborer and the American population from a flood of foreign workers.

The essential ingredient of this section provides that a worker can come into the United States only if the secretary of labor certifies that there are not sufficient persons available at the place where the im-

migrant desires to work. The brunt of this section, of course, hits the unskilled laborer.

American and foreign immigration officials in Poland, Greece, Italy, Portugal and France are saying the new law, with its labor controls, is actually restricting immigration—much to the disappointment of liberal Democrats. Under the McCarran-Walter Act, for example, about 200 persons a month qualified for visas in Poland, but officials are saying this number will be much lower now.

Wayne Fisher, the first secretary of America's embassy in Paris, has sent a memorandum to his superiors in the embassy and in Washington analyzing the new law's effects.

Fisher says: "For the bulk of the applicants in France—and undoubtedly in other countries of northern and north central Europe—the gates have clanged shut. . . The present trickle of Labor certifications emerging from the pipeline is bound to swell. . . However, even when it reaches what may be considered a 'normal' level, it seems clear that immigrant visa issuance in France will remain far below what it was prior to Dec. 1, 1965. There is no adequate basis for a realistic estimate as yet, but a very rough guess would place the figure at somewhere between 30 and 60 per cent of the former level, most likely less than 50 per cent."

American liberals, therefore, who first greeted the new law with open arms, are now out to change it.

Computers for the Soviets

Senate lawmakers are becoming alarmed at the way the Department of Commerce is licensing for sale to Communist countries valuable computer and electronic equipment, highly important for building up the Red war machine.

Czech-made anti-aircraft artillery is taking a daily toll of American pilots flying over target areas in North Viet Nam, but since Oct. 1, 1965, the Department of Commerce has licensed sales of close to \$1-million in complex electronic equipment to Czechoslovakia.

East Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Poland have also been getting valuable computer equipment.

The satellite countries may well soon be joined by the Soviet Union, which is now in the market for similar computers. LBJ's chief scientific adviser, Dr. Donald Hoenig, has reportedly convinced LBJ that the Department of Commerce should grant licenses to permit American sales of this equipment to the USSR.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk also favors sending complex American technology to the Soviets. Rusk has repeated on several occasions the theme of an Oct. 25, 1961, statement to the House Select Committee on Export Control: ". . . seeing U.S. goods technologically advanced and performing well may do something to build respect for us and encourage an interest in knowing more about the United States and its people. . . ."

Shriver's Pornographic Poet

Rep. Charles Gubser (R.-Calif.) demanded last week that Sargent Shriver clean up a California anti-poverty operation that has been riddled with left-wing extremists. The group is the Santa Clara County Economic Opportunities Commission, which was set up to dispense from \$2-\$4 million in federal anti-poverty funds.

Gubser inserted in the *Congressional Record* a report published in the *San Jose Mercury* by that paper's highly respected political reporter, Harry Farrell. Newsman Farrell reported the anti-poverty agency had been "shot through with left-wingers. . . FBI picketers, the get-out-of-Viet Nam marchers, the Stanton-for-Assembly campaign architects, the apologists for Castro's Cuba, the admit-Red-China crowd, the four-letter word enthusiasts, the foes of the House Un-American Activities Committee, the civil disobedience advocates."

Reporter Farrell disclosed that anti-poverty funds had been used to provide jobs for left-wing extremists.

He cited the case of Emitt Wallace, a "poet" who was hired as a \$2.50-an-hour hospital aid under the program. Wallace has contributed to the *New Student*, a left-wing off-campus publication at San Jose State College. Wrote Farrell: "Wallace's prize opus ran last January 17 and was entitled 'Magna Cum Lyndon.' It was a savage attack on President Johnson, in gutter language, built around an allegorical act of sex perversion in Viet Nam. In the last November 10 edition of the *New Student*, Wallace

had a 33-line prose poem called, 'Free Speech, Babe,' which cannot be reprinted in a family newspaper but contained the well-known barracks' words. . ."

Rep. Gubser called the situation "disgusting and shocking" and demanded that Shriver take steps to clean up the project. But Shriver, he noted bitterly, had not seen fit to even acknowledge his complaints.

Joint Chiefs Ignored

President Johnson and Defense Secretary McNamara have reportedly rejected advice from Gen. Maxwell Taylor and the Joint Chiefs of Staff that military action be taken to prevent war materiel from going to the Communists by way of Haiphong harbor. Taylor has called for mining Haiphong; the Joint Chiefs last week called for bombing the North Vietnamese port.

Military experts contend they could bomb the oil stocks in the harbor without endangering the civilian population. They also want to knock out a steel plant in the countryside near Hanoi. The plant makes rails, structural parts for bridges, pontoons for spanning streams, material for rebuilding bridges which U.S. planes have been bombing.

But the Administration still permits the Hanoi-Haiphong area to be a privileged sanctuary for the enemy.

• A leading congressional Democrat, Clement Zablocki of Wisconsin, has also called upon the Administration to step up military operations in Viet Nam and to mine the vital North Vietnamese port of Haiphong. Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asia, visited Viet Nam last month. In a report to his colleagues, the Wisconsin lawmaker said that it was necessary to increase the pressure on the Viet Cong. He said the following targets should be hit: MIG airfields, power plants, munition dumps, and petroleum, oil and lubricant storage facilities and refineries in the Haiphong area.

Medicare Ailing

Medicare may already be in trouble. A Washington Hospital Center administrator has charged the government is deceiving the public by underestimating the patient load Medicare will place on hospitals when it becomes effective later this year.

Administrator Richard L. Loughery says the Social Security Administration's estimate of a 5 per cent increase for hospital patient loads is entirely misleading and, as a result, calamity may ensue. Because oldsters stay in bed half again as long as other patients, a 5 per cent increase in elderly patients amounts to more than a 5 per cent increase in the general patient load.

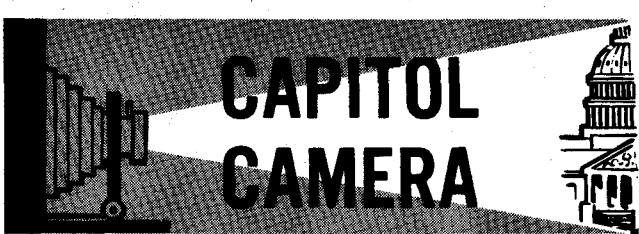
"For the first time in history," Loughery told the *Washington Daily News*, "we may have waiting for our waiting lists."

"Misuse of Medicare by only a small percentage of 18 million eligibles could severely cripple the capability of our hospitals to furnish the best possible care to the total population."

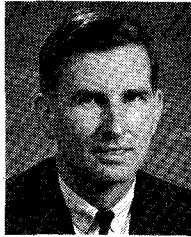
Hospitals in the District, now filled to 85 per cent capacity, have expressed apprehension about the flood of persons 65 or over who may demand Medicare benefits.

• In an all out effort to enroll eligible citizens, the Office of Economic Opportunity (Shriver's anti-poverty corps) has awarded more than \$6.8 million in anti-poverty funds to finance "Operation Medicare Alert" in 460 communities. Under these projects, teams of older persons are engaged in door-to-door canvasses to urge eligible persons to enroll.

• *Businessmen have long been under fire for failing effectively to mobilize their talents for saving free enterprise at home and battling communism abroad. But Patrick J. Frawley Jr., chairman of the board of the Schick Safety Razor Co., is determined to alert businessmen to their responsibilities in the Cold War. Frawley's company has made a \$100,000 grant to the American Security Council (ASC) for the purpose of getting businessmen to understand what they must do. A bi-partisan, non-profit association with over 3,500 businesses, colleges, newspapers and other institutions belonging, the ASC will conduct an essay contest under the Schick grant to encourage businessmen to think about what they must do if America is to survive. The top five individual awards are \$25,000; \$10,000; \$7,000; \$5,000 and \$2,500. Deadline for entries is Dec. 31, 1966. Forms may be obtained by writing to Business Citizenship Competition, c/o American Security Council, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.*



• Sen. Joseph Tydings (D.-Md.), a water boy for Bobby Kennedy, suggests the United States review its China policy with an eye toward Peking's eventual admission to the United Nations and diplomatic recognition. Tydings praised a recent report of the National Council of Churches that called for Red China's U.N. recognition. "The time has come for Americans to discuss freely and frankly a subject which has been too long politically taboo," the Maryland solon said.



TYDINGS

• *The Citizens Foreign Aid Committee charged last week that the Alliance for Progress is being used to spread socialism throughout Latin America: "Despite AID's lip service in support of private business, U.S. aid subsidizes state-owned enterprise. By excessive taxation and restrictive regulation, Latin America states have put the squeeze on private investment. The next step is state expropriations; aid dollars frequently financed the takeover. Directors of state enterprises, usually inexperienced political appointees, are replaced as each administration changes. Thus, contrary to U.S. and Latin American interests, aid dollars are subsidizing socialism and driving out private capital."*

• The brothers Kennedy, having jumped onto the bandwagon of the "New Left" in proposing a possible coalition government in Viet Nam which would include the Viet Cong, apparently forgot what the most famous Kennedy had to say on the subject. During the 1954 Indochina crisis, then Sen. John F. Kennedy declared, "Despite any wishful thinking to the contrary, it should be apparent that the popularity and prevalence of Ho Chi Minh and his following throughout Indochina would cause either partition or a coalition government to result in eventual domination of the Communists."



KENNEDY

• Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) still seems confident his reapportionment amendment (SR 103) will get through the Congress, though it may not come up for a vote until after the April recess. Dirksen says he is willing to put in two minor adjustments in the wording of the resolution, which he feels will win the necessary two-thirds majority in both houses. (He now estimates he's only three votes shy of this mark.) Dirksen's amendment, if passed, would help diminish the power of the big city voting blocs and the labor unions in the make-up of state legislatures.

• Mayor John Lindsay is in more hot water. Last week he acknowledged his surprise when he discovered that in-laws of two men he selected last fall to ride heard on slum landlords were the owners of slums cited for repeated violations. The mayor said he had thought the two men, Commissioner Charles Moerdler and Deputy Commissioner William Diamond of the Department of Buildings, had been cleared by the city's Board of Ethics of possible conflicts of interest, but reporters discovered this was untrue.



LINDSAY

• England's system of socialized medicine, once hailed as a roaring success, is now in deep trouble. In a recent report from London, United Press International said the National Health Service was on the rocks. Examples: Almost 500,000 persons are awaiting treatment; people who need surgery for such illnesses as hernias or varicose veins have to wait months, even years, for a hospital bed. Old people stand a particularly poor chance of getting a hospital bed at all. Some of the government hospitals are so overcrowded and primitive, some authorities maintain they constitute a health hazard. "Medicare" in the United States goes into effect July 1.

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STAMPS	NEW "AMERICANA" PREMIUMS
	LAMINATED WALL PLAQUES—Beautiful reproductions of:
20	The Declaration of Independence (Retail \$4.95)
20	The Constitution (Retail \$4.95)
20	The Bill of Rights (Retail \$4.95)
20	FEDERAL EAGLE DRINKING GLASSES—Set of six, boxed (Retail \$5.10). Available in amber or peacock blue. Please specify color.
22	AMERICAN WALL EAGLE (Retail \$5.50) measures 15" x 18", aluminum with brass or black finish (please specify).
20	STONEWARE MUGS—Set of six (Retail \$5.10) with eagle design.
20	EAGLE DOOR KNOCKER (Retail \$5.00), solid brass, 8" by 6".
12	EAGLE BOOK ENDS (Retail \$3.00 for pair)—Black cast iron, with American shield painted in red, white and blue.
8	ANTIQUED REPRODUCTIONS OF SEVEN FAMOUS AMERICAN DOCUMENTS (Retail \$2.10). Includes: George Washington's Inaugural Address; the Declaration of Independence; the Bill of Rights; Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; Patrick Henry's "Give Me Liberty or Death" speech; the Star-Spangled Banner in Key's original handwriting; the first newspaper—the Pennsylvania Gazette.
6	EAGLE BOTTLE-OPENER (Retail \$1.50) solid brass, measures 3".
5	EAGLE NAMEPLATE FOR DOOR (Retail \$1.25) solid brass, with slot to insert name-card. Measures 3½" wide.
5	EAGLE COAT HOOK (Retail \$1.25), solid brass. Would also make a handsome picture hanger.
5	HAND-PRINTED TEA TOWEL (Retail \$1.25) 100% linen, with Federal eagle design on a field of blue stars.
5	SCENTED CANDLE (Retail \$1.25) in an early American covered glass jar with Federal eagle design.

STAMPS	PREMIUMS
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216	16" ILLUMINATED WORLD GLOBE (Retail \$54.00), with walnut stand. Made by National Geographic.
100	CLASSICS OF CONSERVATISM (Retail \$25.00). Six volumes:
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80	THE BERKELEY REVOLUTION (Retail \$35.00). A 30-minute 35mm color filmstrip. Comes with record narration and script.
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6	THE ENTERPRISING AMERICANS (Retail \$1.65) by John Chamberlain (softcover). A fascinating business history of the United States.
4	PATTON: ORDEAL AND TRIUMPH (Retail 95¢) by Ladislav Farrago (softcover). An absorbing biography. 831 pages, indexed.
4	THE INHUMANITY OF URBAN RENEWAL (Retail \$1.00) by Bryton and Ella Barron (softcover edition). A very useful handbook.
4	BEHIND THE CIVIL RIGHTS MASK (Retail \$1.25), (softcover). Edited by Lee Edwards and Terry Catchpole, with a foreword by John Chamberlain. 80 pages.

Where Do Politicians Find Their 'Consensus'?

By FREDERIC NELSON

Leaving out the objections to government by consensus, and there are many, what puzzles me is where governments get their ideas of where, on any given public question, consensus lies. Take this:

In sections of New York's Harlem the stores close at 4 p.m., the hour when the police are changing shifts. One merchant doesn't open his place at all, but scans candidates for admission through a peep-hole, to separate the customers from the stick-up men. Every day's newspapers report "Teen-age Gang Stomps Aged Man to Death," "Mother of Five Raped and Beaten," "Residents Appeal for More Police Protection."

In the city streets, the parks, the subway and housing developments, the citizen walks warily, if at all, for fear of the thug. Teachers refuse jobs in "difficult areas," where assaults on teachers and pupils alike are par for the course.

In view of the field day enjoyed by criminals in New York, as in most American cities, one would expect discussion of police problems to be in the news. Surely plans and proposals to counterattack would make top headlines. With a brand-new mayor, New York's beleaguered citizenry might well expect to hear that City Hall was about to move in to shore up the police department, so that the cops would be at least no worse than even against the robbers.

The police were in the news, all right, when Mayor John Lindsay took over, but the accent wasn't on what the ordinary citizen might have expected. Instead of plans for firming up the police department, the new mayor was concerned with his pet idea for weakening police authority by means of a civilian-controlled board of review.

He was so sticky about this that his police commissioner resigned, and His Honor had to pick a new one from Philadelphia, where there is a review board which the police are supposed to be able to "live with."

Mayor Lindsay, a very consensus-minded politician, says he has a "mandate" to set up this restraint on the cops, in the face of a crime crisis. What makes him think so? What gives him the idea that people are more worried about tough cops than about savage robbers?

Once the new commissioner had got his feet under the desk, a consensus figurer might have expected the news to get back to the real issue: How about curbing crime? How about making the city streets safe? Instead, some bright reporter asked the new man how he felt about policemen belonging to the John Birch Society! Commissioner Leary couldn't see anything wrong with it if membership didn't interfere with an officer's police duties. Next question!

What the next question might have been we'll never know because, when Mayor Lindsay heard what his commissioner had said, he hit the roof. New York may be overrun with muggers, car thieves, rapists, sex maniacs, stick-up men, burglars and murderers, but what's that compared to the possibility that a policeman, besides being "brutal," might be a member of the John Birch Society? Compared to rape and theft, the John Birch Society was "an evil thing."

But where's the consensus? Do any considerable number of New Yorkers worry about what lodges the cops join

Frederic Nelson, a frequent contributor to Human Events, retired in 1961 as chief editorial writer for the Saturday Evening Post. A 1916 graduate of Harvard, he was an editorial writer for the Baltimore Sun from 1929 to 1942, the year he joined the Saturday Evening Post as an associate editor. He was the Sun's London correspondent in 1931-32. He won the Freedoms Foundation Award for editorial writing in 1951.

so long as they are serious about chasing the thugs?

What I am too naive to comprehend is why politicians as ambitious as Lindsay have decided that the majority of their clients are less concerned about the safety of their children in school, or their wives on the way to the supermarket, than about the possibility that a detective may have asked rude questions of a suspected thug, when the accused has no lawyer by his side to shout, "Don't answer that!"

Apparently there are politicians who aren't so sure that this is the way to play it. Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach is worried about the effect of the Supreme Court's remarkable ukase that a suspect's confession was voided because his lawyer was not permitted to stand by with a copy of the Fifth Amendment in his hand. But New York's chief executive has yet to doubt the liberal credo that the only group which has no "civil rights" to speak of is the police force. Has he polled anybody but CORE and the ADA?

Indeed, the confusion about what is a "civil right" is not confined to liberals. In its account of the disturbance caused by a crank who crashed the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom to heckle President Johnson a few weeks ago, a New York reporter for a conservative newspaper explained that the disturber had bought a \$25 ticket and therefore "it would have been a denial of his civil rights to turn him away."

But why? Suppose the man's intention had not been confined to hollering "Free Viet Nam!" but involved shooting the President. Would the police have had no right to keep him out? Is the consensus on "civil rights" as idiotic as the left leadership would have us believe? I doubt it.

I also find it hard to believe that public opinion (let's leave "world opin-

ion" out of it, now that Nkrumah, who seems to have constituted 64.9 per cent of it, has been eliminated) goes along with the idea that the civil rights of the criminal come ahead of the protection of a community.

In fact, as a recent visitor to England, I don't believe that British consensus is behind the Labor government's war against Rhodesia—one of the few orderly and viable elements in the Commonwealth—for no better purpose than to force on that country an interpretation of "integration" which takes into account few of the realities of African life.

A British government which has been compelled by its own public opinion to limit immigration from ex-colonial areas takes out its frustration on Rhodesia, where black and white mingle at levels still impossible in London or New York. Mr. Wilson's Labor government seems to have kissed consensus good-bye, but there have been polls, which might lighten his darkness, if not curb his fanaticism.

Leaving the British to wrestle with this inconsistency, where, in the name of consensus, is there any vestige of American support for the Johnson-Goldberg policy of sanctions against Rhodesia? I suppose the Adam-Clayton Powell clique favors throwing the book at "racist" Ian Smith, although Rhodesia's Africans seem to be doing better in most respects than Brother Powell's followers, lay and clerical.

But where else is there any enthusiasm among us for bringing down one African state that has managed its affairs efficiently and with more justice than you find in Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda, or post-Tshombe Congo? Yet here is the powerful U.S.A., joining the doctrinaire British Labor government in a vicious attack, appropriate only for war, against a friendly country!

Consensus? I just want to know who does the figuring!

Communist Party Uses Deception To Get Its Books into Schools

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Leaders of the Communist party have launched a slick, albeit dishonest, campaign to try to get their literature into the nation's public schools.

High school administrators and librarians throughout California recently received letters from International Publishers of New York City, the Communist party's own publishing house. The letters read:

"Dear Educator: The Bureau of Secondary Education of the State of California has suggested that we send you our list of publications on Negro history and freedom. We have no doubt that you will find books of importance for classroom and library use on this list."

Max Rafferty, California superintendent of public instruction, terms the letter deceitful. The Bureau of Secondary Education, he says, never suggested that school officials consider books put out by International Publishers.

With the letter, International Publishers included an eight-page list of books on the American Negro. Nowhere is it indicated that any of the authors are Communist or that International Publishers is a Communist house.

Six pamphlets and two books are offered by Herbert Aptheker, the Communist party's official theoretician. "The Negro People in History," by William Z. Foster, is also offered. Foster was for two decades chairman of the U.S. Communist party. He was buried last year in Moscow.

Other books offered by International

Publishers to California schools are written by Hyman Lumer, the Communist party's educational director; James Allen, a veteran Communist pamphleteer; the late W.E.B. DuBois; and Albert Maltz, the Hollywood screen writer who was convicted of contempt of Congress and served time in federal prison.

★ ★ ★

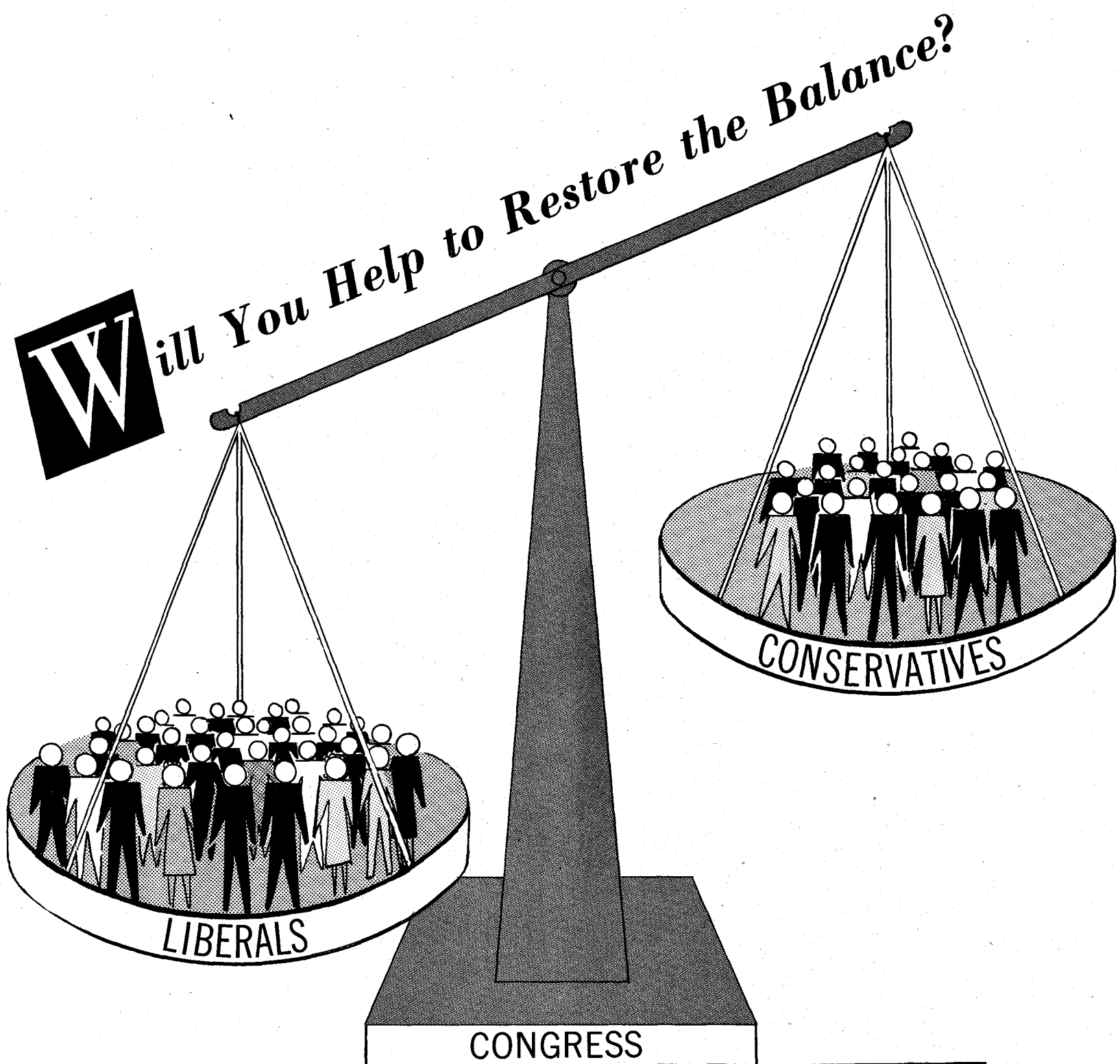
Radio Moscow disclosed last week that the "Lawyers' Committee on American Policy Toward Viet Nam" had sent to J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a legal brief explaining "that the U.S. government has no legal basis for its war in Southeast Asia."

What the radio did not mention is that the Lawyers' Committee is an unofficial offshoot of the National Lawyers' Guild, an organization once cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The committee's honorary chairman, Robert W. Kenney, has over the years been affiliated with Communist fronts. He is a member of the national advisory board of the National Lawyers Guild.

Joseph H. Crown, who is the group's secretary, has also been identified as a guild member. The chairman of the Viet Nam group, William L. Standard, is vice president of the New York chapter of the Lawyers Guild.

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If the present liberal-dominated Congress is allowed to prevail, you can look forward to more taxes, more inflation and higher living costs at home and continued uncertainty abroad. There is no need to tell you what this will mean for your own family and for the well-being of the entire nation.

But the present unbalance need not prevail. Even though the liberals won a big numerical majority

of House seats in the last election, 62 of them were won by 5% or less of the vote—and all were from traditionally conservative districts!

If we can recapture just one-third of these seats in November, the "Great Society" steamroller will be brought to an abrupt halt.

You can help to restore the balance. The question is: Will you?

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DuBois Clubs: The Making of a Communist Front

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

On March 4, 1966, Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach instituted action against the DuBois Clubs of America to force them to register as a "Communist-front" operation as defined under the provisions of the McCarran "Internal Security" Act.

According to the McCarran Act the DuBois Clubs and the Department of Justice are now obliged to appear before a hearing examiner of the Subversive Activities Control Board. If the SACB agrees with the attorney general that the DuBois Clubs are really an instrument of the Communist party of the United States, it will then cite the clubs as a "Communist-front" organization and the provisions of the McCarran Act relating to such organizations will become operative.

These provisions include the "registration" of the organization with the attorney general, the public listing of the officers of the organization, the labeling of its literature as "Communist" and other actions designed to inform anyone coming into contact with the DuBois Clubs that they are a part of the Communist apparatus.

The action by Atty. Gen. Katzenbach is the culmination of concerted efforts on the part of a number of governmental agencies and officials, especially J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, to identify the DuBois Clubs as a Communist group. Now that the DuBois Clubs will have to appear before the SACB, there is no question that the spotlight of truth will destroy the lies perpetrated by their leadership that they were not Communist-controlled. They have gone so far in their denial tactics that Mike Meyerson, a DuBois leader, has noted, "Today, the DuBois Clubs are very much a part of, well, the 'Pepsi Generation.'" That in itself is a sobering thought.

The DuBois Clubs of America were officially organized at a convention in San Francisco held over the weekend of June 19, 20 and 21, 1964. According to a pre-convention document, however, a DuBois Club had been in existence in Berkeley for three years. The document went on to state that it was formed as a "small semi-clandestine" group.

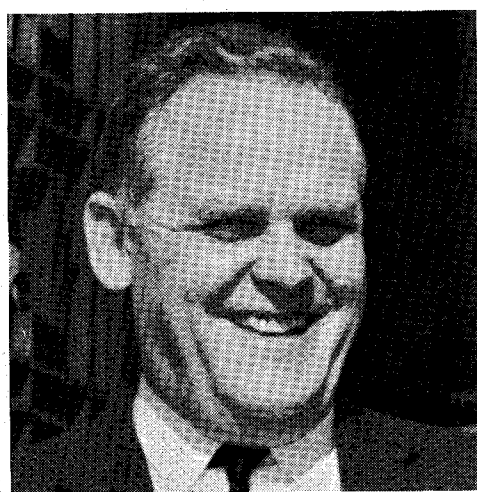
The DuBois Clubs have since come to be recognized as one of the leading organizations on the so-called "New Left." But in reality the only thing "new" about the DuBois Clubs is the name, because the politics are part and parcel of the Old Left: the left of the Communist party.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., has always tried to influence and propagandize students and has created a number of Communist organizations to try to achieve this end. The Young Communist League, the Labor Youth League, the American Student Union, the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee and Advance Youth Organization are a few examples of groups operating under CP control. Just prior to the formation of the DuBois group, the CPUSA set up the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) as a national youth organization and Advance as a New York City youth club.

As might be assumed, many of the persons surrounding both PYOC and Advance have appeared in the DuBois Clubs. PYOC was founded in Chicago

in December 1960, during the Christmas holidays. This meeting was controlled by Danny Rubin (then 29 years old), a long-time member of the CP who was the Communists' national youth director at that time. Rubin has since risen to the auspicious role of national administrative secretary and has also served as editor of a newsletter called *Communist Viewpoint*.

The meeting in Chicago also found two other young Communists taking a lead role. Mrs. Alva Buxenbaum was elected chairman of the newly formed PYOC; she was then, and is today, a member of the CPUSA. The role of vice chairman and executive secretary went to Marvin Markman, who has for years been a Communist party functionary operating out of their office on 26th Street in New York City. In fact, Markman has already been called before the SACB because he failed to register as a member of the CP under the provisions of the McCarran Act.



Communist party secretary Gus Hall, one of the prime figures behind the DuBois Clubs, was one of the Camp Midvale, N.J., instructors.

Just as the DuBois Clubs have denied their Communist heritage, so PYOC also engaged in the same deception. Mrs. Buxenbaum, speaking at the Chicago meeting, tried to create the illusion that PYOC was an "independent" organization. She said in part that "Hoover and his friends would like to prevent this conference from taking place. Every method is being used. He is trying to divide by injecting a false issue. His charges of secret Communist meetings and Communist control are obviously ludicrous."

The charges may have been "ludicrous" to Mrs. Buxenbaum, but they were proved true in sworn testimony before the SACB during the investigation that culminated in designating Advance a "Communist-front" operation.

It has now been thoroughly established that at a number of closed-door CP meetings, beginning in April 1959, leaders of the party urged the setting up of a new Communist youth organization. By Nov. 5, 1959, the issue was being discussed at the New York County CP Committee meetings and the whole question was raised at the National Convention of the CPUSA during December 1959.

PYOC never managed to grow out of its original shell and few students even knew it existed before it folded up when Advance fell under the SACB ax. Advance never grew to more than 200 members and was always tightly controlled by the CPUSA. When the U.S. attorney general moved against Advance in January 1963, the organization was headed by Marvin Markman and Mike Stein, who was then a member of the New York State Youth Commission of the Communist party.

The first immediate effect of the attorney general's action in 1963 was a membership panic followed closely by the impossibility of recruitment; few stu-

dents with any sense would knowingly join an organization about to be proscribed by the government.

Following the SACB's designation of Advance as a "front," the group passed from the scene, but the same leadership personnel then began to help lay the plans for the formation of the DuBois Clubs. And, just as is now happening, a number of liberals immediately began to scream about the return of "McCarthyism," totally ignoring the findings of the SACB in the Advance case. Among the board's conclusions:

Based on the findings made herein and on the record as a whole, the evidence preponderates to establish that respondent (Advance), a new Marxist-Leninist youth organization, was created by the Communist party. One purpose of the organization was to indoctrinate youths in Marxist-Leninist political philosophy and thereby provide a source from which the party could draw recruits. . . .

To insure that the Marxist youth organization would operate in accordance with the party's program, the individuals who became the principal officers . . . were predominantly members of the Communist party. . . .

This new youth group gave aid and support not only to the policies of the Communist party but to the party itself in that it provided a fertile field for recruitment to the party. . . .

Respondent is, therefore, found to be a Communist-front organization.

No sooner had the attorney general begun his action against the Advance organization than the leadership of the Communist party set about organizing a replacement. The culmination of these plans was the formation of the DuBois Clubs of America.

What went on at the San Francisco founding convention should be enough evidence for anyone who doubts the Communist party set up and controls the DuBois Clubs.

A statement was distributed during the registration of the delegates which declared that the convention was called by "a group of young people who felt that Socialist alternatives must be explored if this country is to solve pressing political, social and economic problems." The rest of the registration statement read like it was written by Gus Hall:

- 1) This nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, disarmament and freedom for all peoples throughout the world.
- 2) These solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country and particularly through the unity of Negro and white Americans and all other minority groups.
- 3) It is the working people of our country through their organizations, whatever their present difficulties, who will ultimately be the decisive force in meeting our pressing social and economic needs.
- 4) The greatest danger to American democracy comes from the racist and right-wing forces acting in alliance with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure.
- 5) The most effective tool used in the fight against social progress has been the divisive weapon of anti-communism. This weapon must not be used to split young people as it has in the past.

This 1964 founding convention was held in the hall owned by Harry Bridges' union (the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) which has a long record of Communist affiliations. CP control over the convention was obvious from its inception:

Alva Buxenbaum was seated on the stage next to Marvin Markman and they were conspicuous in their strong-arm attempts to squelch all opposition to the prevailing CP "line"; Mike Zagarell, who is presently the national youth director of the CPUSA, was in charge of the delegation from New York City (most of whom were former members of Advance); Eugene Dennis Jr., son of the late chairman of the CPUSA, headed the delegation from Wisconsin; Bettina Aptheker, who is the daughter

of the CP theoretician and recent traveler to North Viet Nam and who has since publicly proclaimed herself a member of the CP, was one of the leaders of the Berkeley contingent; Carl Bloice, a member of the CPUSA, took a leading role at the convention. (Bloice is now editor of the DuBois magazine, *Insurgent*, but he previously had been a writer for *People's World*, the official CP organ on the West Coast.)

The invited "observers" to this convention included Al Richmond, editor of *People's World*; Douglas Wachter, a delegate to the 1959 National Convention of the CPUSA, a star of the movie *Operation Abolition* and now a photographer for *Insurgent*; Roscoe Proctor, a member of the CP National Committee; and Mickey Lima, chairman of the CP of northern California.

But through it all the DuBois leadership continued to proclaim its "independence."

In order to insure that nothing went wrong the Communists insisted that a "weighted" voting system be used at the convention, thereby guaranteeing the acceptance of their "line." (The Com-

'New Left' Jumps to Clubs' Defense

Within hours of Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach's crackdown on the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs as a Communist front, the group had received statements of support from almost every organization on what has come to be called the "New Left." Among the more prominent "peace" or civil rights leaders who have spoken out are:

- Elizabeth Sutherland, director of the New York office of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, who pledged solidarity with DuBois Club leaders.
- SNCC Chairman John Lewis.
- Georgia's controversial Julian Bond.
- The Rev. James Bevel, high-ranking official of Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
- Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, head of Women Strike for Peace.
- Pacifist A. J. Muste, chairman emeritus of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.
- David Dellinger, editor of *Liberation* magazine.
- Clark Kissinger, an official of the Students for a Democratic Society.

munists were fearful that the ultra-left—Progressive Labor and the Trotskyist Young Socialist Alliance—might try to take over the convention.)

The voting procedure the CP set up gave some 40 people from New York City and Wisconsin, the majority of whom were past members of Advance and PYOC, the power to decide any question. The method was simple: the delegates from San Francisco got one vote apiece, those from the East got three votes and the Wisconsin group got six votes apiece. Therefore, on a close vote (the "civil liberties" report was carried 228 to 202) the CP position was assured of having nearly 150 votes before anyone from California even cast his ballot.

Added to this was the fact that the ruling oligarchy at the convention refused to allow any "minority reports" to be brought out of the various com-

mittees (civil liberties, civil rights, peace, etc.) and the only issues that the delegates could vote on were those already approved by the party representatives.

On Sunday, June 21, the organization finally voted to name itself the DuBois Clubs of America. The name comes from Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, who founded the NAACP and later, at the age of 93, from the safety of Ghana, joined the American Communist party. The name of both the organization and the man are not, incidentally, pronounced as in the French but rather "duh-boys."

The two sparkplugs on the West Coast for this convention were the millionaire sons of Vincent Hallinan, who once ran for President of the United States on the ill-fated Progressive party ticket. Terence (Kayo) and Matthew (Dynamite) Hallinan combined their own money with that of the CP and are credited with a lion's share of the responsibility for the convention.

"Kayo" is the national organizing secretary of the DuBois Clubs and "Dynamite" was elected educational director during the Labor Day weekend in 1965. Their nicknames are a result of their pugnacious and often violent temperaments. A third brother, Patrick, is presently representing the DuBois Clubs as their counsel.

Among the many DuBois Club leaders who arose from this 1964 convention was Michael Myerson, a 24-year-old Californian who has been touted as being "groomed for future leadership in the CPUSA."

Myerson, who previously headed the U.S. contingent to the 1962 summer Communist "Youth Festival" held in Helsinki, Finland, was assigned as international secretary of the DuBois Clubs. In September 1965 he traveled to North Viet Nam in violation of State Department regulations and has since had his passport invalidated.

The first president of the DuBois Clubs was Phil Davis, who went to school in Michigan and California. Davis attended a CPUSA recruiting school in October 1962. In the summer of 1965, he traveled to France to discuss the abortive World Youth Festival scheduled for Algeria prior to the coup there.

While in Europe, Davis also discussed the possibility of sending Americans to North Viet Nam and of affiliating the DuBois Clubs with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, although such a move could easily be in violation of federal statutes. Davis has since been replaced by Hugh Sterling Fowler II, a 20-year-old student from California.

The DuBois Clubs had some immediate success in California and later managed to set up some chapters on the East Coast. They claim a membership of 2,500, but this is certainly exaggerated. Whatever their membership, the DuBois Clubs did manage to play a significant role in the Berkeley "free speech" battle and ensuing riots. The story of Berkeley has already been well documented and the Thirteenth Report of the California Un-American Activities Committee gives a complete picture of the role of the Communists in spurring on these riots.

Following Berkeley, the DuBois Clubs turned their attention to the war in Viet Nam. In combined efforts with Students for a Democratic Society and Progressive Labor, the DuBois Clubs have picketed, demonstrated and shouted for the withdrawal of American troops from Viet Nam.

Naturally, the DuBois organization has a vested interest in seeing the United States out of Viet Nam and the Communists in power in that country. Alva Buxenbaum summed this up at the New York DuBois Clubs conference in December 1964, when she said, "World peace demands an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of American troops."

The most successful venture for the DuBois Clubs on the East Coast has as yet gone unpublicized, although it is a striking example of what a few left-wingers can do to a college.

At New Paltz State University in New



Wreckage of the DuBois headquarters in San Francisco litters the streets after a bomb went off. While no suspects have been found in the bombing, the building was mysteriously vacated by club members immediately before the explosion.

York the DuBois Clubs have set up a small chapter which has succeeded in turning the campus upside down. On a smaller scale this is another Berkeley, with the students demanding more and more from the administration and with a college president apparently unwilling to strike down the rebellion.

The DuBoisers at New Paltz are now demanding that the students decide their own course schedules without any interference and that the students decide how many credits are needed for an individual to graduate. Conditions at New Paltz have deteriorated to the point where communications between the administration and the student radicals are almost nonexistent.

Since its founding the DuBois Clubs have been of primary interest to the Communist Party, U.S.A. The summer of 1965 found DuBois members spending their full time organizing. They were paid a salary of \$30 a week from the CP coffers.

Early that summer, the CPUSA also conducted a secret training school for some 75 young comrades from various sections of the country at Camp Midvale in Ringwood, N.J., about 35 miles from New York City. At this school the young radicals studied Marxism-Leninism and political tactics.

Security was at a maximum. The students were not allowed to communicate with the outside world. No phone calls, either incoming or outgoing, were permitted. Students were not allowed to send letters from the camp and, as an added security measure, only the first names of those assembled were used.

Among the teachers at this school were Gus Hall, Hy Lumer, Clyde Lightfoot, Henry Winston, James Jackson, Herbert Aptheker and Betty Gannett, all of whom are leaders in the CPUSA. Mike Zagarell, the national youth director of the party, also taught a class, as did Marvin Markman and Alva Buxenbaum.

Hy Lumer claimed at the end of the two-week session that because such a group of promising young Communists had been brought together under one roof, those who are prone to consider the CPUSA an aging group with little or no future are wrong.

The DuBois Clubs ended up the summer with another secret meeting with top leaders of the CPUSA.

This pre-school-year assembly was held on a farm in the vicinity of Monterey, Ind., certainly a remote enough spot to be missed by the mass media and, the participants hoped, the federal government. This four-day meeting was conducted in the same secret manner as the one held earlier in New Jersey. Again, only first names were used, although

this practice was somewhat absurd, considering the fact that everyone knew everyone else.

Four of the top five leaders of the DuBois Clubs met with Gus Hall, Mike Zagarell and other leading functionaries of the CPUSA. Hall told the participants of plans to increase the protests against American involvement in Viet Nam and reiterated the "line" of the CPUSA regarding the "inevitable" defeat of the United States in Southeast Asia.

Then, to the surprise of almost everyone present, Hall launched into a lengthy criticism of the DuBois Clubs for being too sectarian. He complained that they were appearing to be merely an adjunct of the CPUSA (which of course they are) and suggested that they attempt to alter their public image by "broadening" both their leadership and membership. Then speaking as if he suffered from delusions of grandeur, Hall proposed that the DuBois Clubs expand their membership to a total of 50,000 members within a year.

When the U.S. attorney general announced the SACB action against the DuBois groups, several events happened almost simultaneously.

The San Francisco office of the DuBois Clubs, which also served as National Headquarters, was mysteriously destroyed by a bomb blast some 27 hours after the Katzenbach statement. Interestingly enough, the DuBois Clubs had no records or files in the building at the time of the blast (contemplating a move to Chicago) and no one was in the structure when it blew up. Half an hour before, and throughout the earlier part of the day the building had been

occupied by DuBois officials and friends. They all happened to have just left in time to avoid the dynamite blast. At least one law enforcement agency has already expressed doubt that the blast was triggered by anyone outside of the DuBois Clubs.

Across the country in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, the DuBoisers also came in for their share of action the day after they had been fingered as Communists. And just as the Vietniks had discovered on October 16 when they were attacked in Berkeley by the Hell's Angels, so the DuBoisers have now learned that it is better not to wake up some elements of the U.S. public.

In Brooklyn nearly 1,000 people surrounded the DuBois chapter house and, unfortunately for them, members gathered inside decided to try to leave the building before the police arrived.

When the DuBoisers hit the streets the people hit them and in a bloody conflict a number of the members were beaten up. Six DuBois members were arrested: three for brandishing knives and one for suddenly pulling an air pistol from under his coat and brandishing it at the crowd. Of course, the DuBois people are now screaming that the police failed to give them adequate protection.

But if they are screaming about the Brooklyn massacre, they are beside themselves with the action of Katzenbach. The Hallinans are claiming that the membership has increased, but all the existing evidence points to the fact that a number of young people have already left the organization and that only one new member has been publicly admitted. Staughton Lynd, who is neither uncommitted nor a youth, has publicly cast his lot with the DuBois people in order to share their hour of grief.

A number of liberals have also joined *The Worker* in denouncing the attorney general's action as "Red-baiting." A member of the New York City Council, Ted Weiss, the initiator of the police review board bill, has also condemned the attorney general for picking on a group of young people "because they oppose the war in Viet Nam." The American Civil Liberties Union attacked the government for "suppressing political dissent."

Undoubtedly, the Department of Justice in conjunction with the FBI is in a position to have various members of the DuBois Clubs testify as government witnesses before the SACB. The attorney general would never have taken these steps if he were not certain that he possessed overwhelming evidence of the control that the CPUSA influenced over the DuBois groups.

And no matter how loudly the "comrades" in the CP shout their innocence, there is no question that the DuBois Clubs are about as independent of Communist party control as COPE is of the AFL-CIO.

DuBoisers Receive Hasty Instructions

Within hours of the March 6 bombing of the DuBois Clubs' San Francisco headquarters, these orders were sent special delivery to local units of the DuBois Club across the country:

"1—All areas should call press conferences. Read the national office press release (enclosed) or write your own.

[The enclosed press release included an attack against the McCarran Act's registration provisions, a denunciation of the bombing as the work of rightists and a plea that leftists not "fall into the trap laid by the Justice Department and begin baiting ourselves" by failing to defend Communists.]

"2—Set up tables on campuses, or in communities if possible, to register people as members of the DuBois Club in protest against [the] registration petition.

"3—Approach prominent individuals to join the DuBois Club as a symbolic act of protest.

"4—Approach prominent individuals and organizations to issue statements of support for our organization.

"5—Hold rallies at local federal buildings this Sunday [March 13] to protest the attack on the DuBois Club and the anti-war movement."

Welfare State Ignores Real 'Forgotten Man'

By WALTER TROHAN

What Sumner taught and wrote and said from 1872 to 1909 is solid stuff today, although a new generation of political economists and political scientists consider him old hat.

Sumner's teaching is pertinent at a time when governmental economists are turning from their cries in the 1964 campaign year that tax cutting was the way to perpetual prosperity to calling now for a tax increase to solidify prosperity and to head off inflation.

"If this country with its population, its resources, and its chances, is not prosperous by the intelligence, industry and thrift of its population, does any sane man suppose that politicians and stump orators have any devices at their control for making it so?" Sumner asked.

Economics and politics were only part of man's picture, he taught. There was also marriage and religion, alongside and intricately connected with the economic and political organizations.

"We are the inheritors of our civil institutions, which it has cost generations of toil and pain to build up, and we are invited to throw them away because they do not fit the social dogmas of some of our prophets," he said.

Of taxation he said:

"Tax A to favor B. If A complains, tax C to make it up to A. If C complains, tax B to favor C. If any of them still complain, begin all over again. Tax them as long as anybody complains, or anybody wants anything."

Sumner urged citizens to exercise vigilance on taxation. He wrote:

"Instead of looking at taxation as conceivably good, and certainly not an ill, we should regard every tax as on the defensive, and every cent of taxation as needing justification . . . all taxation, beyond what is necessary for an economical government, is either luxurious or wasteful."

Still again he wrote:

"The state, it cannot too often be repeated, has nothing, and can give nothing which it does not take from

somebody. Its victims must be those who have earned and saved, and they must be the broad middle classes, from whom alone any important contributions can be drawn."

This man who is taxed heavily by the state is the true Forgotten Man, Sumner insisted, not the man who is living on his taxes.

Sumner looked ahead about 60 years ago to predict what would happen to his students. He said:

"I have no doubt that, in your lifetime, you will see questions arise out of popular notions and faiths, which will call for critical thinking, such as has never been required before, especially as to social relations, political institutions and economic interests."

The time has come for such an agonizing reappraisal.

The welfare state was launched on the catch-phrase of aiding the Forgotten Man. Billions were spent to make him a prosperous man, yet 33 years later finds taxpayers spending more millions for the same purpose to aid him or his children under the guise of ending poverty.

Yet the man who has been forgotten over the more than three decades is the true Forgotten Man of William Graham Sumner (1840-1910), the great educator and economist of Yale University. The phrase was his, but it was taken out of context and appropriated for an opposite purpose by Franklin D. Roosevelt or his ghostwriters.

To Sumner the Forgotten Man was not the unfortunate man but the backbone of America. He wrote in his many books and lectures:

"It is plain enough that the Forgotten Man and the Forgotten Woman are the very life and substance of society. They are the ones who ought to be remembered. They are always forgotten by sentimentalists, philanthropists, reformers, enthusiasts and every description of speculator in sociology, political economy, or political science.

"If a student ever comes to under-

stand the position of the Forgotten Man and to appreciate his true value, you will find such student an uncompromising advocate of the strictest scientific thinking on all social topics, and a cold-hearted skeptic toward all artificial schemes of social amelioration."

Sumner also said:

"The Forgotten Man is weighed down with the cost and burden of schemes for making everybody happy, with the cost of public beneficence, with the support of all the loafers, with all the economic quackery, with the cost of all the jobs."

He spelled out his views in still another paragraph:

"Such is the Forgotten Man. He works, he votes, generally he pays—but he always pays—yes, above all he pays. . . . He is the clean, quiet, virtuous citizen, who pays his debts and his taxes and is never heard out of his little circle. Yet who is there who deserves to be remembered and considered before this man?"

Two other quotations from Sumner are related to those above and deserve

serious consideration. These are:

"The social and political philosophy which has been spread abroad has nourished a doctrine that if a man wants anything he has not got it is the fault of somebody else, who ought to be found and compelled to give it to him.

"Anything which has a charitable sound and a kindhearted tone generally passes without investigation, because it is disagreeable to assail it. . . . Whatever may be one's private sentiments, the fear of appearing cold and hard-hearted . . . causes conventional theories of social duty . . . and assumptions of social fact to pass unchallenged."

All this is a far cry from the genesis of the Forgotten Man as the pioneer of the welfare state, which came in a radio address from Albany April 7, 1932, by the then governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and made him a major contender for the 1932 Democratic nomination.

"These unhappy times call for the building of plans that rest on the forgotten, the unorganized but indispensable units of economic power, for plans like those of 1917 that build from the bottom up and not from the top down, that put their faith once more in the Forgotten Man at the bottom of the economic pyramid," Roosevelt said.

"The Forgotten Man is a myth," Alfred E. Smith answered. . . .

(Copyright 1966, Chicago Tribune)

Mr. Johnson and His Neighbors

From the Chicago Tribune

Some people make fortunate investments and get rich. Take the family of Lyndon Johnson, for example. An investment of \$17,500 in a rundown radio station has expanded into holdings of television and radio stations, land, banks and stocks estimated to be worth somewhere between \$9 and \$14 million.

Other people make fortunate investments, but find that government agencies won't let them get rich. Take the neighbors of Lyndon B. Johnson, for example.

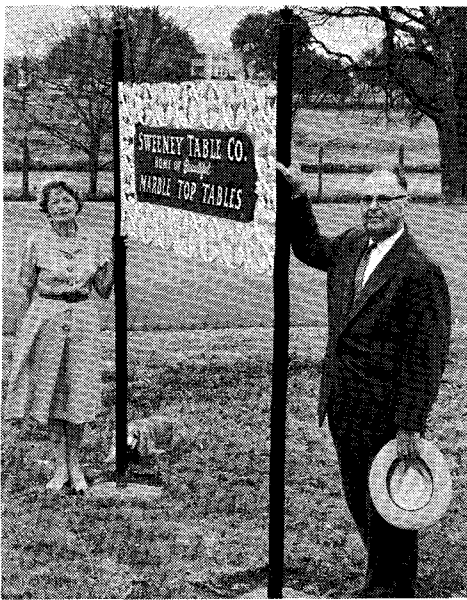
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sweeney own a 70-acre farm and peach orchard facing the LBJ ranch. They had planned to spend the rest of their lives on the land, for which they paid \$227 an acre. Recently, however, they were offered \$25,000 for 6 1/4 acres opposite the main gate of the ranch by businessmen who want to build a curio and snack shop there. The bid amounts to \$4,000 an acre.

It seems unlikely that the Sweeneys will be able to make this deal because the Texas state parks department wants to buy out all the neighbors of the Johnson ranch and turn the land into a park. The department is offering \$450 an acre. Condemnation proceedings against one tract already have been completed to seize 18.37 acres where the owner planned to build a motel.

J. Weldon Watson, executive director of the parks department, says the state is determined to get all the property it wants for the park, so that the LBJ ranch will be freed forever from encroachment by commercial establishments.

The neighbors of the Johnsons appear to be people without political influence. This makes a difference in dealings with any government—federal, state, or local. It will be recalled that the Johnson fortune was accumulated while Mr. Johnson was a member of the Senate Commerce Committee, majority leader of the Senate and vice president. The Senate Commerce Committee regulates the Federal Communications Commission, which regulates TV and radio.

The Wall Street Journal made a study of the Johnson operations in Texas in 1964 and reported that Mr. Johnson had bought a tract of land above Austin for a small sum. The federal govern-



Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sweeney may lose their land across from the LBJ ranch (in background) because Texas wants to buy up all the land surrounding it.

ment then built a dam which impounded a large lake, and the Johnson land became valuable for resale as a recreation area.

At least one of Mr. Johnson's close friends also achieved financial success with the aid of political influence. Bobby Baker, for example.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, who own the land opposite the ranch gate, expect a condemnation suit to be filed against them soon. Without anybody to speak for them, they have placed an advertisement in local newspapers asking:

"Is it right to force people from their lifelong homes, causing them great financial loss and much mental distress in their old age?"

Of course, it must be conceded that motels, hot dog stands and gas stations do not make attractive scenery. Everybody would like to have his homestead preserved by being surrounded by a park. Few people are able to enjoy such luxury.

Especially at the expense of the taxpayers.

[Editor's Note: Since this editorial was written a Texas county judge has issued an order halting condemnation action pending an investigation.]

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Why Abba Schwartz Was Eased Out of His Job

From the Allen-Scott Report

The inside reason President Johnson approved the plan that reorganized Abba Schwartz out of his strategic State Department job was the latter's controversial handling of passports for U.S. Communists.

The last straw for the White House was the unannounced action of the former head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in authorizing a passport for Communist newsman Joseph North to attend the Tricontinental Conference in Havana, January 3-15.

North, a columnist for the *Worker* and with long experience in the party apparatus, took an active part in this meeting of Communist leaders.

Schwartz, who several months ago personally took over the handling of the passport applications of U.S. Reds, approved North's plans to go to Cuba despite strong protests from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and intelligence agencies.

These security authorities objected to North's trip because of his extensive Communist associations and pro-Castro writings and lectures throughout the country.

When President Johnson learned Schwartz had disregarded these complaints, he directed White House assistant Marvin Watson to work with Deputy Under Secretary William Crockett to find a way to take passport and security matters out of Schwartz's hands.

The first Watson-Crockett attempt to do that ran into a stone wall when Under Secretary George Ball vigorously defended the controversial State Department official.

Ball succeeded in delaying action by arguing Schwartz was doing nothing more than carrying out "official policy" in passport cases. In making this contention, Ball cited recent Supreme Court decisions which he held were deemed by the State Department's legal officers as restricting the government's power to bar travel by U.S. Reds.

While Ball's support of Schwartz side-tracked the reorganization plan for several weeks, Crockett and Watson used the time to rally congressional and security officials to convince the President that Schwartz went much further in granting Communists passports than State Department policy contemplated.

They pointed out that North, and more recently Gus Hall, executive director of the Communist party, were given preferential treatment, although Schwartz had the power to bar their going to Cuba and North Viet Nam.

The President also was told that North's visa was issued at a time when Cuban authorities were flatly refusing entry to U.S. newspapermen representing leading publications.

After weighing these factors and reading FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's latest report on increased

Communist espionage activities in the United States, the President gave Crockett the green light to proceed with the plan to abolish Schwartz's job.

During this White House meeting, the President telephoned Secretary Rusk, telling him of his instructions to Crockett and saying he expected all State Department officials to support the reorganization plan.

Rusk gave assurance the directive would be promptly relayed to his assistants, including Under Secretary Ball.

Word of President Johnson's approval of the reorganization plan reached Schwartz in Geneva, where he reportedly was endeavoring to arrange the exchange of U.S. and North Viet Nam prisoners.

If that was his mission, it was one of the Administration's best-kept secrets. Rep. John Rooney (D.-N.Y.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee in charge of the State Department's budget, after checking with the White House, stated:

"If Schwartz was on a prisoner exchange mission, nobody in the White House knew anything about it. In fact, I couldn't find a single Administration official who knew about it."

Friends of Schwartz are indicating he decided to challenge the reorganization plan by resigning and rallying friends in and out of Congress to oppose it.

This controversy, which appears to be headed for airing before several committees and on the floor of both the Senate and House, could be one of the stormiest of the session because of the powerful forces on both sides.

Already it is evident the "Schwartz affair" will widen the rift between the President and Senators Robert and Edward Kennedy, who publicly rushed to the support of the former State Department official. He was appointed to the department by President Kennedy, whom he vigorously supported in 1960. In 1964 Schwartz campaigned for Sen. Robert Kennedy's election.

At least two congressional committees probing Schwartz' resignation plan to hold hearings on North's passport and his links with Moscow and Havana.

The Senate Internal Security Committee and the House Immigration Investigating subcommittee have voluminous files on North's alleged Communist activities.

Elizabeth Bentley, former spy and FBI informer, testified May 5, 1959, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that North was a "lookout man for Russian Intelligence," a post in which he reputedly kept an eye open for likely espionage recruits.

Former Communist William Remington told the House Committee on May 4, 1950, that North introduced him to Jacob Golos, Soviet agent who headed World Tourists, a declared Communist

front used to cover espionage activities.

Justice Department records furnished the two committees show that North was born Jacob Seifer near Nikolayev in the Ukraine, May 25, 1904. He came to the United States with his mother around 1905 and became a citizen after his father was naturalized in 1910.

After attending the University of Pennsylvania, he entered newspaper work and later became editor of the Communist magazine *Defender* and then the weekly *New Masses*. In 1936 he became editor of the *Sunday Worker*. He was also a member of the Communist John Reed Club during the '30s. Assigned by the Communist party to cover the Spanish civil war for the *Daily Worker* and *New Masses*, he crossed the Ebro River with the Communist-dominated International Brigade.

On returning to the United States in 1938, North traveled frequently to Mexico and Cuba. He has been one of Castro's most vocal supporters, following a two-year stay in the Red-ruled island.

To counter the North case, Schwartz' backers are expected to center their opposition to the President's reorganization plan on Mrs. Frances Knight, director of the passport division, whose job was unchanged.

She strenuously opposed Schwartz's passport policies, but was overruled by him. At one point in their feud, Schwartz summoned Mrs. Knight and told her, "You will be out of a job in six months."

Because of the high stakes involved and the Democratic leaders arrayed on both sides, the expected congressional battle could shake not only the State Department but the Democratic party.

★ ★ ★

Security authorities are bracing for a worldwide wave of terrorism and sabotage against U. S. government and private installations.

These clandestine operations, aimed at undermining U.S. influence and business overseas, are expected to be carried out by a new corps of Soviet-organized and trained agents operating from Communist Cuba.

While officials are under White House orders not to talk publicly about this threat, President Johnson's advisers are studying warnings from intelligence sources that some of these saboteurs may be armed with a deadly new weapon—"atomic demolition munitions."

These one-man ADMs, as the nuclear weapons are called, have been in production in Russia since 1960 and are being turned out in several forms.

One design, capable of destroying large bridges, dams, tunnels, storage-tank complexes and embassies, is a mine-type device approximately 18 inches in length and weighing around 70 pounds. This A-weapon packs an explosive power of .1 kiloton, and can be smuggled into a country in a suitcase.

Another ADM consists of two parts, each weighing approximately 80 pounds. This device, which can be assembled in a half-hour by a trained saboteur, has an explosive yield of .5 kiloton, comparable to some 600 tons of TNT.

Both ADMs are specifically designed for guerrilla use and reportedly were brought into Cuba recently under Russian guard and stored in underground depots.

An intelligence report shown a selected congressional group states that these portable atomic demolition munitions are under the control of the nuclear division of the Partisan Directorate of the KGB—the Soviet secret police.

KGB's Partisan Directorate is responsible for guerrilla training, sabotage and insurgency operations.

Directives issued to FBI and Customs agents reveal that the ADMs are difficult to detect due to their easy concealment. One confidential bulletin warns that ADMs could be smuggled into the United States in the following manner:

"Concealment within diplomatic pouches of Soviet diplomats accredited to Washington, the United Nations and New York; by clandestine landing on isolated coastal areas of Canada and Mexico for later entry across U.S. borders; clandestine coastal landings from Soviet submarines; by offshore smuggling from trawler or merchant ships contacted by underground Red operators of small vessels."

These and other secret details of this sinister security threat are being withheld from the public until President Johnson's advisers can agree on a policy to deal with it.

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Abba Schwartz (left) was eased out of his job as head of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. Irate liberals may now take on Mrs. Frances Knight, director of the department's passport division.



NAM Invades Harlem with Private Poverty War

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

You wouldn't know the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) these days. Inside its swanky headquarters on the 10th floor of 277 Park Avenue in New York City 17-year-old Negro drop-outs from the streets of Harlem sit or amble about, talking freely among themselves or asking questions of Samaria Kimball, a research associate in basic education who is employed by NAM to find an answer for industry to the problem of training and employing the so-called hard-core cases of "functional illiterates."

NAM, in response to the contemporary social climate, has, in the words of its president, W.P. Gullander, become a "problem-solving," instead of

it can hope to "meet needs" without unloading the job on Washington.

One result of the new NAM orientation is a project called MIND, which stands for "Methods of Intellectual Development." This is where the Harlem drop-outs and relievers come in. Charles F. Adams, the director of MIND, has been running two series of courses at the NAM headquarters, one of them for Negro girls who want to become stenographers and another for boys who, though many of them have had 10 or 11 grades of schooling, still can't read or do arithmetic at an average eighth-grade level.

The preliminary results of NAM's venture are little short of astounding. Industry, in recent years, has tended to make a fetish of hiring people with high school diplomas. But NAM has discovered that a diploma, under our present methods of education, can be utterly meaningless.

For example, 15 per cent of a recent high school graduating class in a poor district of New York City tested out at a 7.2 grade reading level and a 5.9 grade arithmetic level. In other words, they were no better than certain drop-outs who had never gone to high school at all.

So, ignoring the "official" diploma rating of Harlem kids, NAM took six Negro girls at random for its first class in stenography. Some of the girls who had studied typing in school could do 25 or 30 words a minute, which is not fast enough for the average U. S. corporation.

By letting the girls work for themselves at NAM desks, with a course method that made use of headphones and taped instructions, it moved all six of them up to the 65-word standard within six weeks. They now have jobs in Manhattan at various banks. One girl, a 19-year-old mother of four kids whose husband had deserted the family,

put in 12 days at NAM in the six-week period and lifted her typing skill to the point where the Chase Manhattan Bank was more than willing to take her on for \$65 a week. It cost NAM only \$25 to train her.

NAM will run more typing projects in the spring. Meanwhile, it has taken on six upper teen-ager Negro boys whose scholastic achievements checked out at anywhere from grade 3.9 to grade 9.3 reading levels. Some of them have been on marijuana; some have police records; some are "psychopathic deviations"; all of them test out on the low I.Q. side.

Within eight weeks some startling transformations have been achieved, with the kids jumping four or five grades in reading comprehension. Two of the boys have been hired by NAM on a permanent basis to teach future classes. Significantly,

their IQ's have jumped along with their reading and arithmetical skills.

Currently, NAM is experimenting with a class of six adolescent Harlem kids who are at a "zero-zero" level in reading and figuring. They know the difference between a dime and a quarter, but can't add the two together to arrive at an answer of 35 cents. After seven days of "unpressured" instruction the "zero-zeros" are up by one full grade level.

NAM is planning to turn its new educational projects over to private industry in hopes that it will spark a vast industrial attack on the problem of hard-core joblessness. This summer a big food processing plant in Chicago will start a NAM-directed training project. The College Life Insurance Co. of Indiana and the Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. also plan to go along with NAM in extending its poverty fighting ideas.

Move over, Sargent Shriver. You've got competition, and at no cost to the taxpayers.

(Copyright 1966, King Features Synd.)



President W. P. Gullander wants to make the National Association of Manufacturers a "problem-solving" organization.

a preaching, organization. It has decided that if people can't meet their needs through voluntary, non-state approaches, they will go to government for help no matter how many people talk about the virtues of free enterprise. So, instead of inveighing against the "inevitable," as it might have done five years ago, NAM has decided to be its own voluntary Sargent Shriver in fields where

College Tax Credit Bill Still Lingers in Committee

From the Dallas Morning News

Lost in the debate over President Johnson's Viet Nam tax bill was an amendment that would have allowed parents of college students a tax break.

The amendment would have allowed a maximum \$325 tax credit for college fees and tuition to parents of students or to students themselves working their way through school. It was good legislation. Never before has a college education been so important. The great rush of our young people to the colleges is witness.

At present the federal government is spending more than \$1 billion for college scholarships, fellowships, grants and loans for education above the high school. But while it doles out this money, it discourages individual initiative by its tax policy.

The defeat of the amendment is another example of the current idea in Washington that the government knows better than the people how their money should be spent.

Rep. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D.-Fla.) has proposed a tax credit of \$300 for college tuition and fees. Rep. Herlong's proposal would also allow the individual taxpayer to support higher education.

His bill would give the taxpayer a credit of \$100 in the form of a contribution to the college of his choice. A similar \$5,000 credit would be allowed to corporations.

Isn't this a sensible way to nurture higher education in America? Instead of putting all the financial power in the hands of federal bureaus, why not let the people do it?

The Herlong bill (HR 472) is now gathering dust in the House Ways and Means Committee. It is an important piece of legislation that should be considered by the current Congress before the session ends.

And it is a proposal that should become law at the insistence of the general public.

□ □ □

SARGENT SHRIVER has approved a \$5.6-million grant to finance Operation Headstart in Mississippi. Last summer, the same group was given \$1.4 million and the watchdog General Accounting Office later revealed that nearly \$500,000 was unaccounted for. Comments the Richmond News Leader: "In the view of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the grant can be justified on the ground that in the 'war on poverty,' nothing succeeds like failure."

□ □ □

THE UNTOUCHABLES—One of the Camp Atterbury (Ind.) Job Corpsmen facing arrest after a scuffle outside the National Guard armory at Indianapolis told officers: "You can't arrest us. We're government property."—From the Columbus (Ind.) Evening Republican

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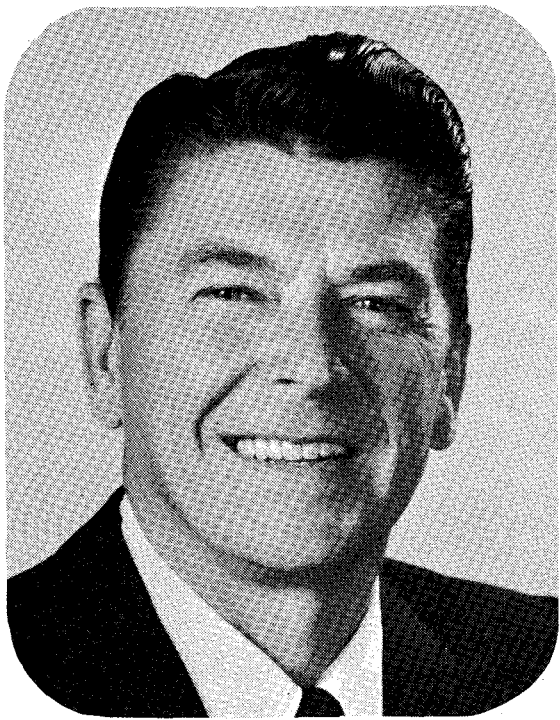
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Why Should Taxes Be Raised?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Taxes should go higher? The working people are not paying enough?

When side-show king P.T. Barnum said there's a sucker born every minute, he might have added that there's a politician born every hour to take the crop in hand.

Fellow suckers, cast a quick look at their performance—for which we pay every penny.

Suppose a businessman owed \$253,000 in 1950 and made \$36,000 that year. But he spent \$39,120 and the bank (that's us) increased his loan to \$257,000. By 1965 he had run his loans up to \$318,000. And all this, nevertheless, was not enough to keep him afloat.

Even though his income (from us) was up 150 per cent since 1950 he again spent last year \$8,280 more than we gave him. In fact, he lived within his income only four times in 15 years.

Multiply these figures by a million and you are looking at our unthrifty uncle, Uncle Sam.

Private debt must meet certain standards. Public debt need only be voted and voted. Well, the brazen Barnums have voted such a mountain of debts onto the working people's backs that it costs us \$966 million a month—a month—merely to pay the interest on what they've voted.

It takes all the federal taxes of all the people who earn \$6,000 a year or less just to pay that interest. But do the Barnums tell us this?

In fact, how much of the truth are we told at all?

While Sargent Shriver testified to his "bare-bones" treatment of the public funds (I wish my own bones were that bare), he made no mention of the Job Corp's all-expense Christmas junkets for Corpsmen throughout the land. Nor did Shriver reveal, for example, that his Job Corps center at Camp Attiburby, Ind., recently brought in the Sir Walter Raleigh Combo, the Ink Spots, etc., at a nifty nip of the taxpayers of \$1,350.

Or the "bare-bones" performance in our education program? A professor at the State Agricultural College, Ithaca, N.Y., has a \$42,000 federal grant to study the sex life of cabbage.

At the same time that the Barnums

shout they are economizing by a cut-back in the construction of military barracks they vote to build a \$9.2-million aquarium in Washington and \$100 million worth of their own office buildings besides. And so it goes, tra-la, tra-la.

Oh, yes, taxes should go up.

The situation we face in most big cities and the average state legislature is no better or more honorable.

Listen to expert Charles S. Rhyne, former president of the American Bar

Limited Travel Behind Iron Curtain

We Lift Bans, But the Communists Don't

By ALICE WIDENER

Formal announcement that the State Department has lifted its ban on travel to Communist China for our scholars and scientists should open up for congressional discussion the whole matter of our attempt to penetrate the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. It has been alleged for more than 15 years that wider cultural exchange between American and Soviet citizens would lead to our greater knowledge of the USSR and therefore to better understanding between the U.S.A. and the USSR.

On the historical record, what are the facts? Not a single so-called Russian expert in our nation—whether he be a scientist, academician, artist, diplomat or junketing politician—has been able to penetrate Soviet secrecy. After Nikita Khrushchev seized top power in the Soviet Union, his de-Stalinization program took all our Kremlinologists by complete surprise. After Khrushchev had secretly installed Red nuclear missiles in Cuba, our Russian experts were dumbfounded, not having had the slightest inkling of K's aggressive intentions.

When the desperate Soviet cry for wheat was heard round the world, in 1963, our leading Kremlinologists—including Ambassador Averell Harriman and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman—had just finished telling us that Soviet shops were crammed with foodstuffs, as Mr. Harriman put it, "from cornflakes to caviar." When Khrushchev was removed from power, there had not been a single forewarning from our Russian experts, who had been filling American airwaves with broadcasts about peace-loving Khrushchev's national and international popularity.

Nobody among our alleged experts on the Soviet Union—either inside or outside our government—had any advance information about Khrushchev's downfall. As usual, the Kremlin oligarchy took Americans and all foreigners by stunning surprise.

For years and years, from 1957 to 1963, all our top government officials and almost all our so-called Russian experts, especially those who had visited the Soviet Union, urged the American people to sacrifice and struggle in order to meet the imminent threat of Soviet economic competition.

Our big circulation magazines, our official U.S. information publications, our scholarly studies put out at institutes of Russian studies at leading universities, busily brainwashed Americans into believing the Soviets might surpass us in industrial growth and economic development by 1970. Reams and reams of statistics were issued by our scholars, scientists and research groups to prove that the Soviets were overfulfilling their seven-year plan in this and that economic field. Then, in the fall of 1963, came the astonishing news released by our Central Intelligence Agency that the Soviet econ-

Association: "State legislatures have shirked their social and economic responsibilities and created a vacuum that has been filled by centralized presidential and congressional intrusion."

Yet do we get a break in our state and local taxes? Federal taxes are up 148 per cent since 1950 and state and local taxes are also up 230 per cent. We suckers get it coming and going.

The average of these joint increases extracted from the money we earn is 189 per cent. Our aggregate taxes have gone up at the rate of 12 per cent each year for 15 years. But the Barnums stay in business by not telling us this truth.

They themselves sacrifice nothing. They deal themselves inside favors all over the place, live their own lush

lives in the glittering world of politics and applause, their jets and their junkets—and re-elections—and send the bills to us.

Many unselfish stalwarts are serving in public office and, blessings be, they are the ones who give us any hope at all. But the members of the other breed who are so abundant, and so lacking in plain respect for duty, are robbing us deaf, dumb and blind.

It would be wonderful if TV could be made a two-way tube. When these Barnums tell us taxes must go up, maybe a mighty crescendo of nationwide boos would show them that at least we suckers know who's stacking the cards against us and are fed up, absolutely fed up, with their gravy train.

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omy was an utter failure. The glowing first-hand reports about Soviet economic, agricultural and technological progress made by American visitors to the USSR proved to be misleading and inaccurate repetitions of Soviet propaganda.

The American tourists had entered Russia, but they had not penetrated the Iron Curtain pulled around them by Intourist, by the Soviet secret police, by the Soviet fool-the-eye prestidigitators. Americans in the USSR see what the Kremlin wants them to see, and that is all. Any American who succeeds in straying away from Soviet supervision is likely to end up in jail for spying.

The factual studies issued by our Senate Internal Security subcommittee on U.S.-USSR scientific meetings show that our scientists have been friendly and most communicative; the Soviet scientists have been secretive and duplicitous, using the meetings for propaganda purposes and little else.

Our open society furnishes the Soviets with almost limitless opportunities for espionage and illegal access to our industrial know-how. If it were not for our FBI, several "peaceful" international diplomats in the Soviet sections of the U.N. Secretariat would have gotten away with the blackmail or murder of friendly

Americans.

For years, Russian Communists and other Reds have been able to enter our country and to propagandize us by subsidizing all kinds of publications and demonstrations. No American can subsidize an anti-Communist newspaper or magazine in the USSR, or distribute leaflets on Soviet campuses, or lead demonstrations in front of the Kremlin on behalf of Soviet citizens deprived of freedom of speech.

Will things be any different in Red China for our scholars and scientists? Will they be able to go through the folds of the enveloping Bamboo Curtain? One has only to read the French press to find out that the answer is "no." France has had diplomatic relations with Red China for the last few years, but the French have learned almost nothing about Peking's policies, or the Red Chinese nuclear effort, or the true state of the Red Chinese economy.

Probably our scholars and scientists will not learn any more about Red China than have the French and British. All they have found out is what the Red Chinese want them to learn and to propagandize abroad.

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Is Nkrumah Starting New Fashion?

From the Richmond News Leader

There's bound to be some indignation from those who like world affairs to be neat and tidy, but there seems to be no good reason why Kwame Nkrumah can't become president of Guinea. If Bobby Kennedy of Massachusetts could become a senator from New York, why can't Kwame profit by the exchange? Sekou Toure, if memory serves us right, became president of Guinea by a vote of 99.96 per cent. Certainly Nkrumah could get such an endorsement just as easily, if he works things right.

Indeed, Kwame may be starting a new fashion among world leaders. Hubert Humphrey could shop around for a better job; or maybe that's what he was doing. Sekou Toure could fill his shoes in the United States. President de Gaulle might declare himself king of Quebec, while President Johnson could accept that standing offer from the South Sea Island cult that wants to buy him.

Eventually, of course, world leaders would have to form a trade union to protect their interests. These transfers could not be handled without due regard to seniority; and when one man is bumped off the throne, he would have the right to pull rank on a lesser leader in some other nation.

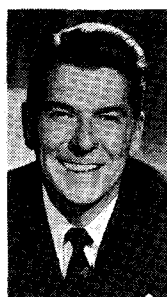
These demands of the union would be enforced by a worldwide walk-out. The leaders would simply refuse to lead. Any leader who took the advantage to conquer the temporarily leaderless nations would be denounced as a scab.

Meanwhile, there are already some jurisdictional disputes. If Ghana illegally deposed Nkrumah, can Ghana really object when he is summarily appointed dictator of Guinea? His claim to rule Ghana still is no more improbable than his claim to rule Guinea. Like the toothpaste that is unsurpassed in reducing tooth decay, Nkrumah is unsurpassed in gall. Lots of people have just as much gall as he, but no one has any more.

The sudden reorganization of management, however, has left the status of Nkrumah's undercover subversive forces in doubt. It was an open secret that a great deal of Ghana's hard currency exchange was going into infiltration activities against his neighboring governments. Nkrumah's highly trained goons have been abetting the African coups earlier this year. The fear that this elite corps would be disbanded no doubt led the Peking-Moscow-Conakry axis to reshuffle its board of directors for West Africa. Out of such trivial events may grow a world trend.

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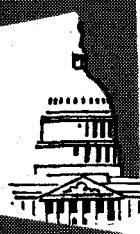
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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS



'Public Interest'

By REP. JOHN ERLBORN (R.-Ill.)

Louis Brandeis, who was a leading liberal of his day, had this to say about the power to do good: "Experience should teach us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficent . . . The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachments by men of zeal—well meaning, but without understanding." Good intentions in no way atone for arbitrary government action. That is something that the present Administration is completely ignoring in its scramble towards what it hopes will be a "Great Society." It may be "well-meaning"; it may believe it is acting in the public interest; but public interest has, on too many occasions, been replaced by the private attitudes or prejudices of Administration officials.

Standards Needed

By REP. GLENN DAVIS (R.-Wis.)

One of the glories of the ancient Roman Empire was that a man could walk the crowded streets and the great highway system in relative safety. Today crime in the streets has become the concern of every responsible American. The President has sent to Congress a broad message dealing with the problem. Broad, general, lacking in many specifics, it proposes federal assistance in the training of police officers, some reforms in court procedures. It looks with confidence toward next year's National Crime Commission report and suggests social action against what the President referred to as the well-springs of crime. Nearly all Americans will approve of these objectives. But one theme was missing—one obvious necessity unmentioned. People must really want to get rid of crime and that requires government itself—that government officials must set the highest standards of public morality. This is not true in Washington today and that is the great void in the nation's effort to combat crime.



Labor Reform

By SEN. PAUL FANNIN (R.-Ariz.)

I am convinced that most union members want their dues money used to promote their own personal economic evolution—not to help finance social or political

revolution. . . . Fortunately, there are signs that public apathy is giving way to public indignation over the continuing abuse and misuse of power. You saw a good illustration of this in the second battle of Taft-Hartley's Section 14b a few weeks ago. As a member of the bipartisan team that reflected majority sentiment on this issue, I believe the retention of 14b was a basic victory for the American people. Now we must move forward with positive, constructive action to restore essential balance in many other aspects of labor-management relations.

Undermining the U.S.

By REP. JOE WAGGONER (D.-La.)

There is little, if any, limit to how far the two Kennedys, the Morses, Lippmanns and the Fulbrights will go to undermine the confidence of the American serviceman in Viet Nam and to subvert the official policies of our government. There is no doubt in my mind (nor in the minds of our military leaders) but that proposals such as these men are making are being paid for in the blood of American soldiers. Such proposals encourage the Communist enemy to dig in and hold on in the hope that this nation will become war-weary and will, like the French in 1955, lose our will to fight and win. The Communist effort is not confined to the battlefield in Viet Nam. It is, even more, a battle for the American mind. They know that to "bury" us in battle would cost them a terrible price in men and money, but to "bury" us psychologically is cheaper, easier and, perhaps, quicker. As former Communist leader Louis Budenz, one-time editor of the Communist *Daily Worker*, put it recently, "The United States is on the road to complete defeat by international communism . . . through the penetration of the American mind by the Communist line."



Veep's House

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

While as an abstract proposition I am inclined to feel that the vice president should have an official residence, I am convinced that it is not necessary to build or buy that residence next week. In the fiscal 1967 budget, the President has requested \$750,000 for that purpose. What's the rush? There is an interest-

ing parallel. Last year the Congress appropriated funds for the construction of housing for families of military personnel. However, Defense Secretary McNamara declined to authorize construction. He argued that the money was needed for more urgent contingencies of warfare. It just seems to me if our fighting men and women can be asked to forgo adequate housing "for the duration," the vice president could make the same sacrifice for the same period of time. Three quarters of a million dollars will buy a lot of little things that are more important than one big house.

New Jobless Bill

By REP. BILL BROCK (R.-Tenn.)

A bill (H.R. 8282) now would federalize our state unemployment compensation system. If passed, it will have great significance nationally. Today our state laws provide a sliding scale of payments which give an incentive to both employer and employee to reduce turnover. We pay these premiums to the state based upon an experience rating. The new bill would endanger this approach, leading ultimately to a much higher cost premium paid by all. The new bill extends the time allowable for payment of benefits and increases the amount received to a figure equal to one-half the average state wage. The effect of this provision could be to provide an incentive to low-wage employees not to work. All in all, passage of this legislation will approximately double the cost of unemployment, greatly reduce the incentive for both employer and employee to maintain stable employment

and possibly lead to a lessening of personal responsibility on the part of all. I intend to do all I can to insure its defeat as written.

Mimeo War

By REP. RALPH HARVEY (R.-Ind.)

The needy, the underprivileged and the despairing have learned again that the federal bureaucracy plays no favorites. The "War on Poverty" was launched quite some time ago with nearly as many words as dollars. By the end of fiscal year 1966, almost \$2.5 billion will have been spent, with over \$1.5 billion more being requested currently. The aims and purposes of this war were of the highest order, certainly worthy of serious consideration. But the fears of many of us, who saw no detailed plan or program prior to congressional consideration, are being borne out. The Administration finds members of Congress within its own party who are very critical of high salaries paid to administrators. Charges by the same members have been made that too many poverty war dollars are spent on administration and organization instead of on those supposedly to be helped. The program has become so complex and all-encompassing that it is turning into a monster-octopus—strangling itself from a lack of coordination and direction. . . . The Administration has but itself to blame for failures and shortcomings in the poverty war, launched by mimeograph machines instead of prompt action.



How Britain Is Helping Castro

By REP. CHARLES TEAGUE (R.-Calif.)

Of all cargoes that went into North Viet Nam last year, 60 per cent was carried in British ships. Furthermore, our State Department has failed to prevail upon Britain to abide with us in our Cuban economic boycott. At the same time, at the request of the British, the Administration has imposed a rigid embargo on trade with Rhodesia.

The British are buying the entire Cuban molasses output and, by routing it through other countries such as Australia, Kenya, Mauritius, Pakistan and South Africa, can deliver it to the United States at prices undercutting our own molasses producers. None of these other countries had previously marketed molasses in this country.

This triangular trading device is responsible for such molasses selling in this country at about 50 per cent of the price U.S. firms are paying for free-world off-shore molasses, which does serious damage to the economy of the industry.

An official of the Industrial Molasses Corp. states that the British are pouring \$25 million a year into Castro's economy and have increased their purchases of molasses from Cuba 1,000 per cent during the last six years. He also states that, with 200 million gallons of Cuban molasses at its disposal at cheap prices, the British could convert it to ethyl alcohol and land it in New York, duty paid, at about 32 cents per gallon. The going domestic price for industrial alcohol is 53 cents a gallon.

We should not place all of the blame on British traders, who are out to make money and have found a way to do it—even though it is at the expense of our

own domestic economy and will aid Cuba. Original blame for free-world trade with Cuba and North Viet Nam rests with the Administration and the State Department and their inability or unwillingness to exert greater influence upon our allies.

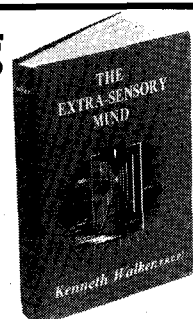
The aim of our Cuban economic blockade, according to Frederick G. Dutton, who was assistant secretary of state when this policy was formulated, is to "isolate Cuba from the economic life of the free world." This being so, it would seem that our aim is far off target.

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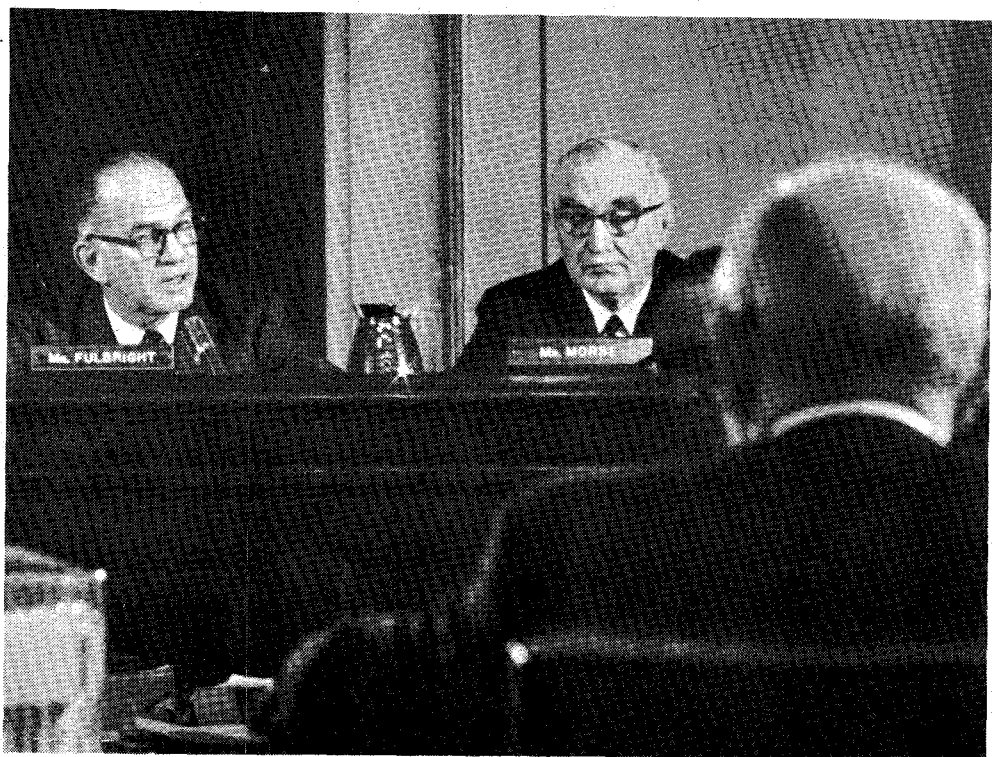
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Senators Fulbright and Morse listen to testimony of Secretary of State Dean Rusk at recent hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Fulbright's Hearings on China

The Arkansas senator always seems to find his country in the wrong and the enemy at least partly in the right.

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Reading rapidly and skipping many passages, Sen. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), got off a Senate floor speech on March 7th as a prelude to the public hearings on China policy, which opened the next day.

It would have been instructive if the Senate members had paid as much attention to Fulbright's address as the press gallery did. Since there was no comment or colloquy, the *Congressional Record* would not show the Arkansas scholar-statesman in his full colors.

Fulbright is the same senator who declared on this same floor a few years ago that the United States was greatly exaggerating the dangers of a Red Cuba, which soon became a Russian missile base. He is the same senator who proposed last spring that our Latin American policy should permit some tolerance of communism in the Dominican Republic. Fulbright is the same chairman of Foreign Relations who recently joined with Sen. Bob Kennedy in advocating our recognition of the Viet Cong as a respected minority in South Viet Nam.

It would be hard to find answers of late where Fulbright's intellectual leadership did not put his own country in the wrong and the Communist enemy at least partially in the right.

Fulbright should always be identified and his speeches tagged, as usually happens in a Senate debate, lest anybody forgets where he stands. For example, he ought not to have gotten away with the cozy reference to "we Southerners," considering how many senators know his contempt for the Southern attitudes to which he gives lip-service in order to hold his seat. He ought to have been challenged for his taunt at Mississippi Sen. John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Preparedness subcommittee, whom Fulbright accused by indirection of advocating the "incineration" of "hordes of Chinese coolies."

Having tried to make an analogy between the Southern and Chinese hatred of the "Yankee," Fulbright ran through the long history of outrages performed on pre-Communist China by the imperialists of Britain, France, Germany,

Japan and Russia. He made it seem that the U.S.A. was an important participant whereas, in truth, our part in these interventions, while regrettable, was not important and was outstanding mainly for the restraint and remorse that accompanied it.

Nowhere did Fulbright tell how we aided China against Japan, before getting into World War II, and how we foolishly but goodheartedly tried to assist at a "coalition" government for China after the war. I sometimes think there must have been something noble and decent that Fulbright's country once did, but I would never learn about it from his speeches.

The pitch of this speech was that we should be very patient with Red China. She's suffering a "nervous breakdown," Fulbright said, because of historical injustices and of an "obsession" that the Occidental races are conspiring against her.

Somehow, all this sounded a little familiar. Wasn't it Germany, which, 30 years ago, claimed many grievances from the Versailles Treaty? Wasn't it Hitler who preached to his people, and yelled at the world, that Germany was the victim of a racial conspiracy against her supremacy?

Nobody ever said that history is fair or that the life of nations is easy. A country as weak as China used to be, or one that loses its wars as Germany did, comes in for some tough times, and could very well turn paranoid. But this seems all the more reason to reject Fulbright's advice about weakening our Asian policy, backing out of the Viet Nam war and heaping ourselves with guilt that isn't ours.

There never was a time when one nation's "nervous breakdown" deserved another.

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British Still Influence U.S. Far Eastern Policy

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

Americans are bewildered—some even horrified—by the stubborn commitment of the Johnson Administration to a passive strategy of matching Communist escalation in an unending war of attrition. They ask how an American President can be so grievously misguided. The question bears examination.

In its essential roots, the present U.S. policy of passive defense in South Viet Nam is British. It is the same restraint which British leaders so effectively imposed on U.S. policy in the Korean War. At that time, although Britain had a brigade committed in Korea, British policy demanded restraint of U.N. military action. It frightened the Truman Administration into allowing a Manchurian sanctuary to the Chinese Communists.

Burgess and McLean, the Soviet spies in the British embassy in Washington and on the American desk of the British Foreign Office in London, were policymakers as well as traitors. But British policy in the Far East has deeper roots and today persists unchanged.

When the Kuomintang of Chiang Kai-shek ruled mainland China, its hostility to Britain was deep and abiding. The Kuomintang voiced the aspirations of the new nationalism for an end to all foreign domination. During World War II, President Roosevelt, sympathetic to the Chinese aspirations, renounced U.S. extra-territorial rights in Tientsin. Britain, however, had no intention of withdrawing from Hong Kong.

British interest and purpose were clear. With a democratic China under the Kuomintang, the two million Chinese of Hong Kong would demand return to Chinese rule. But with China under Communist rule, the Hong Kong Chinese, raised in the democratic tradition, would remain loyal to Britain. Chiang, not Mao, was the real threat to British rule in Hong Kong.

Consequently, British Far East policy, from Churchill in World War II to Wilson today, has been adamantly hostile to Chiang and solicitous for the interests of Communist China. In 1945, Prime Minister Churchill told Ambassador Patrick Hurley that "Hong Kong will be eliminated from the British Empire only over my dead body."

British propaganda fathered the "agrarian reformer" myth. In 1949, Britain recognized the Communist Chinese and almost induced the United States to do so. In Korea, Britain induced the United States to accept defeat rather than respond to the Communist Chinese attack on our forces with the retaliation so clearly authorized under international law.

When President Eisenhower in 1954 proposed to help the French against Ho Chi Minh if Britain would join in the support, Downing Street turned a deaf ear. British policy and influence were powerful factors in President Kennedy's decision to withdraw from Laos. The full weight of British influence is today committed against decisive U.S. action in Viet Nam.

Hong Kong is today hostage to the Chinese Communists. Britain may keep it as long as Britain serves Mao's foreign policy interests.

The President is subject to many pressures. However, as history reveals that British influence was decisive in restraining U.S. response to Communist Chinese aggression in Korea, close observation of the present scene reveals that in an Administration surfeited with Rhodes scholars, British influence is still decisive.

This subservience of U.S. Far East

policy to British dictation ever since the death of President Roosevelt is a world scandal. The United States stands as the most powerful nation in the world, but with an intellect too puerile to distinguish the true interests of the free world from the selfish interests of Britain. This, it appears, is the paralysis which afflicts U.S. leadership and condemns America to another Korea.

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This Soldier Understood

From the *Indianapolis Star*

Pfc. Hiram D. Strickland, 20 years old, had his own personal feelings about Viet Nam.

He put them in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donald A. Strickland of Graham, N.C. It was written in ink on a pad of notebook paper.

Pfc. Strickland, like other young men in combat, had fears he might not come back and he expressed them. He wrote:

"I'm writing this letter as my last one. You've probably already received word that I'm dead and that the government wishes to express its deepest regret. Believe me, I don't want to die, but I know it was part of my job. I want my country to live for billions and billions of years to come.

"I want it to stand as a light to all people oppressed, and guide them to the same freedom we know. If we can stand and fight for freedom, then I think we have done the job God set down for us. It's up to every American to fight for the freedom we hold so dear. If we don't, the smells of free air could become dark and damp as a prison cell.

"We won't be able to look at ourselves in a mirror, much less at our sons and daughters, because we will know we have failed our God, country and our future generations.

"I can hold my head high because I fought, whether it be in heaven or hell. Besides, the saying goes, 'One more GI from Viet Nam, St. Peter. I've served my time in hell.'

"I fought for Sandy, Nell, Gale [his sisters] Mom and Dad. But when the twins and Sandy's kids get old enough, they'll probably have to fight, too. Tell them to go proudly and without fear of death, because it is worth keeping the land free.

"I remember a story from Mr. Williams [Thomas Williams, a teacher at Southern High School in Alamance County] English classes when I was a freshman that said, 'The cowards die a thousand times, the brave die but once.'

"Don't mourn me, mother, for I'm happy I died fighting my country's enemies, and I will live forever in people's minds. I've done what I've always dreamed of. Don't mourn me, for I died a soldier of the United States of America.

"God bless you all and take care. I'll be seeing you in heaven.

"Your loving son and brother, Butch."

The letter was undated. It was never sent. Before Pfc. Strickland could mail it, he was killed by a burst of enemy gunfire which struck him in the head. His parents were notified of his death in a telegram delivered by a taxi driver. The letter was found in a package containing his personal effects.

No comment we can make will add to its eloquence.